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Agenda item 63 (a)
New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

Letter dated 24 January 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the summary of discussion of the Japan-African Regional Economic Communities Summit Round Table, held on 26 September 2013, in the margins of the general debate of the General Assembly and chaired by the Prime Minister of Japan, Shinzo Abe (see annex).

As part of the follow-up to the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development, the round table provided a rare opportunity for the regional economic communities and Japan to exchange views on the efforts and visions of the regional economic communities for promoting agricultural development in Africa.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly.

(*Signed*) Motohide **Yoshikawa**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 24 January 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]

Summary of discussion of the Japan-African Regional Economic Communities Summit Round Table, New York, 25 September 2013

As part of the follow-up to the Fifth Tokyo Conference on International Development, the Japan-African Regional Economic Communities Summit Round Table was held in New York in the margins of the general debate of the General Assembly, on 26 September 2013. Chaired by the Prime Minister of Japan, Shinzo Abe, the round table provided a rare opportunity for the regional economic communities and Japan to exchange views on the efforts and visions of the regional economic communities for promoting agricultural development in Africa. The summary of discussion is as follows:

1. Participants

Japan: Shinzo Abe, Prime Minister of Japan (Chair)

Akihiko Tanaka, President, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Africa: Chairs of the regional economic communities

Economic Community of West African States: Alassane Dramane Ouattara, President of Côte d'Ivoire

Southern African Development Community: Joyce Banda, President of Malawi

Arab Maghreb Union: Ali Zaidan Mohammed Zaidant, Prime Minister of Libya

Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa and East African Community: Sam K. Kutesa, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Uganda

Intergovernmental Authority on Development: Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia

Economic Community of Central African States and Community of Sahelo-Saharan States: Moussa Faki Mahamat, Minister for Foreign Affairs and African Integration of Chad

New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD): Mankeur Ndiaye, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Senegalese Abroad of Senegal

Ibrahim Assane Mayaki, Chief Executive Officer, NEPAD

Agnes Soucat, Director for Human Development, African Development Bank

Co-organizers of the Fifth Tokyo Conference on International Development (United Nations, United Nations Development Programme, World Bank, African Union Commission) and respective secretariats of the regional economic communities

2. Summary

(a) Remarks by Prime Minister Abe

Highlighting the efforts of the regional economic communities to promote agricultural development, Prime Minister Abe reiterated his commitment to supporting Africa's development efforts at "empowering farmers as mainstream economic actors" as agreed at the Fifth Tokyo Conference on International Development. Citing the examples of Japanese women who launched agribusinesses in Africa with high levels of added value and also the Japanese approach to agricultural assistance, including the development of New Rice for Africa, he reiterated the need to aim at agriculture that enables the farmer to earn money, not just to eat. He also stressed that having farmers become affluent leads to the creation of a large consumer market that will support economic growth.

(b) Remarks by Mr. Mayaki

Underlining the critical role of regional economic communities in achieving the targets set within the framework of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), Mr. Mayaki noted three priority areas within the context of the round Table. The first priority is accelerating infrastructure and capacity development so as to increase agricultural productivity and value-addition. The second priority is "empowering farmers as mainstream economic actors" by focusing on their impact on agriculture, food and nutrition security. Touching upon the efforts of NEPAD in implementing CAADP, Mr. Mayaki stressed the need to prioritize (a) the transformation of smallholder farmers into commercial farmers; and (b) support for strengthening and expanding small and medium entrepreneurship along the entire agriculture value chain. The third priority is promoting the sustainable use of natural resources that supports farmers and rural communities in scaling up climate-smart agriculture.

(c) Remarks by Mr. Tanaka

Mr. Tanaka highlighted the JICA strategy of "three arrows" for supporting agricultural development in Africa. The first arrow is the Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment and Promotion initiative, which aims at facilitating the transition from agriculture that enables farmers to eat to agriculture that enables them to earn money. The second arrow is the Coalition for African Rice Development, which aims to double the annual rice production in sub-Saharan Africa. He highlighted the progress of the Coalition since its launch at the Fourth Tokyo Conference on International Development, in 2008. The third arrow is the promotion of agricultural investment in Africa. Reiterating that the African Union, NEPAD and the regional economic communities would play an essential role in carrying out CAADP and the Maputo Declaration, he reaffirmed the commitment of JICA to supporting agriculture development in Africa.

(d) General discussion

- Many participants remarked on the importance of agriculture in Africa as an engine of growth and also as a catalyst for promoting poverty reduction. Agricultural development is one of the priority areas not only for individual African countries but also for the regional economic communities and the African continent as a whole.

- The clear view was expressed that development cooperation region-wide is critical to promoting agricultural development in Africa, and participants emphasized the role of the regional economic communities in that regard. Participants expressed their high expectations that Japan would support the efforts of the regional economic communities in promoting agricultural development in areas such as agriculture technology and capacity-building.

- Participants presented the visions and strategies of the regional economic communities in respect of expanding and growing the agricultural sector for economic transformation in their regions. These include developing regional agricultural policy, promoting interregional agricultural trade and developing an efficient regional market and value chain for agricultural products. Progress in the implementation of CAADP over the past decade was also highlighted.

- While Africa has great agricultural potential, a number of key challenges to fulfilling that potential remain to be addressed, including improving productivity, developing infrastructure, improving access to finance and technology, building capacity and increasing agricultural investment, among others. It was also mentioned that regional economic communities have a primary mission of abolishing non-tariff barriers in the agricultural sector so as to expand agromarkets and thus promote intraregional trade.

- Many participants emphasized that, from the standpoint of human security, it is essential and urgent to increase food production and productivity to ensure regional food security and nutrition. The need to make African agriculture more climate-resilient, particularly in drylands was also highlighted.

- There was also an acknowledgement of the special need to strengthen the role of female and smallholder farmers as key players in agriculture, given that they produce the majority of food in African countries, by ensuring equal access and opportunity.

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Sixty-eighth session
Agenda item 112
Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund

The Peacebuilding Fund

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report, which covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2013 is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 63/282, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual report on the Peacebuilding Fund.

In 2013, a total of $86.7 million was allocated to 14 countries, a significant increase over the 2012 level. The increase was made possible largely by expanding Peacebuilding Fund support to the design phase of programmes at the country level, as well as by more prioritized work planning. Of the allocations made, 57 per cent were to countries on the Peacebuilding Commission agenda, while four countries, Myanmar, Niger, Papua New Guinea and Somalia, were formally declared eligible to access the Fund. The first-ever Peacebuilding Fund global workshop for field practitioners further provided a platform to improve Fund effectiveness with the launching of enhanced application guidelines.

Looking forward, the General Assembly-mandated periodic review of the Peacebuilding Fund that was commissioned in July 2013 will guide the revision of the Fund's business plan in 2014.

Donors contributed $40.8 million in 2013, with contributions made by 18 Member States, as the Fund's support base continues to grow. The Fund aims to mobilize a significant replenishment at its next annual stakeholders meeting, scheduled for June 2014, taking into account the results of the 2013 Peacebuilding Fund review.

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I. Introduction

1. The sixth annual report for the period 1 January to 31 December 2013 is submitted pursuant to the request of the General Assembly in its resolution 63/282. This report will be complemented by a more detailed annual progress report on activities implemented under the Peacebuilding Fund, with a thematic focus to be jointly produced by the Peacebuilding Support Office and the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office. Additional information is available at www.unpbf.org.

II. Global performance and lessons learned

2. The investments of the Peacebuilding Fund in 2013 rose to $86.7 million, a significant increase over the previous year. Financing supported integrated political, security and developmental programmes to consolidate peace and avoid violent conflict in 22 countries. Interventions supported by the Peacebuilding Fund result from deep collaboration between national Governments, the United Nations system, the Peacebuilding Commission and national civil society actors.

3. The heightened levels of disbursements were made possible by expanding Peacebuilding Fund support to the design phase of programmes at the country level, as well as by more prioritized work planning. The Peacebuilding Support Office deployed staff and used video-conferencing to assist the conflict analysis and programme design efforts of the United Nations and national authorities in Kyrgyzstan and Yemen. The Peacebuilding Fund team also participated with the Peacebuilding Commission in priority setting exercises for Liberia and Burundi. In Papua New Guinea, a joint Department of Political Affairs-Peacebuilding Support Office mission helped launch the national peacebuilding Steering Committee that will oversee the Fund financing. The Support Office employed partnerships with PeaceNexus Foundation and Interpeace, in order to mobilize additional expertise in support of programme planning in Kyrgyzstan, Niger and Papua New Guinea.

4. The Peacebuilding Fund country selection strategy continued to prioritize two types of situations: immediately following a peace agreement or political transition where rapid response is a priority; and, over the medium term, in settings where Governments are demonstrating a commitment to confront peacebuilding challenges.

5. The Fund prioritizes countries on the agenda of the Peacebuilding Commission. In its work regarding these countries in 2013, the Fund advanced on two main fronts. First, the Fund increased its use of its flexibility to help countries in crisis. In particular, the Immediate Response Facility has been called upon in the Central African Republic, Guinea and Guinea Bissau to support priorities identified by the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General to aid in the return to constitutional order. Second, in Burundi, Liberia and Sierra Leone, the Fund has looked to a new generation of national development plans, all of them increasing their focus on governance and peacebuilding, as the critical reference for investment. In Liberia and Burundi, the Fund is encouraging that the existing Fund-specific steering committees amend themselves to merge into the governance structures of these new national strategies.

6. In total in 2013 the Fund made new investments in 14 countries. But there are ongoing activities in many more, and results are often seen only later, during implementation, or even after projects have closed. While the Peacebuilding Fund

monitoring system aims to capture this systematically (see sect. IV), one key measure of success is the level of confidence of people in State institutions. An example of progress in 2013 is Liberia, where perception surveys have shown increased appreciation of security services in counties covered by a new justice and security hub, which is financed by the Peacebuilding Fund. This is an important achievement, but it also reflects the time it takes to build institutions. Results are now evident, even though the Secretary-General first reported on this decision in 2010.

7. In September 2013, the Fund reviewed the progress of its new priority country approach. Several lessons emerged. First, the additional assistance during the programme design stage was bearing fruit. Second, the level of familiarity of country-level actors — among both national and development partners — with peacebuilding as a concept was an important determinant affecting the ease and quality of programme design. In countries on the agenda of the Peacebuilding Commission, the level of peacebuilding knowledge was considerably higher. Also, the United Nations leadership played a determinative role. When Representatives of the Secretary-General or Resident Coordinators were actively interested in pursuing a peacebuilding agenda, the Fund's efforts moved more swiftly.

Gender and women's empowerment for peacebuilding

8. The Peacebuilding Fund seeks to meet the target of the Secretary-General of allocating at least 15 per cent of peacebuilding funds to projects that have gender equality as the main objective. In 2013, however, only 7.4 per cent of funding of the Fund met this target, despite the fact that the approval rate by the Peacebuilding Support Office of projects focused on gender equality in peacebuilding is very high. In 2012 the figure was higher, 10.8 per cent, owing largely to the "Gender Promotion Initiative" of the Fund, highlighting the value of proactive approaches. In an effort to stimulate more demand, in 2013, the Peacebuilding Support Office increased the provision of technical guidance to partners, including through expanded treatment in the new Peacebuilding Fund guidelines and the launching of a new training programme in partnership with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), piloted in June with 30 practitioners from 18 countries. In addition, in 2013 the Support Office organized a thematic review on gender and peacebuilding, looking at both policy issues and Fund practice, with recommendations due in February 2014.

Global portfolio

9. The Peacebuilding Fund business plan 2011-2013 established a target of allocating $100 million annually. In 2013, $86.7 million were allocated to 14 countries (see table 1). Fifty-seven percent of allocations were made to countries on the Peacebuilding Commission agenda. Four new countries, Myanmar, Niger, Papua New Guinea and Somalia, were declared formally eligible to access the Fund, allowing them to receive more than $3 million. Mali will be considered soon. An Immediate Response Facility grant was made to Bosnia and Herzegovina, and another is being considered for Colombia. Programmes are closing in the Sudan and Uganda. The Fund continues to aim at focusing its engagement on no more than 20 countries at a time and to support a diversity of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes (see table 2). Setting an interesting example, this year the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) undertook a review of all its activities financed by the Peacebuilding Fund. Roughly three quarters of cumulative financing

has gone to countries with a Security Council-mandated United Nations presence, with the majority of that going to countries with special political missions.

10. Donors contributed $40.8 million in 2013 (see figure below). The support base remains broad, with contributions made by 18 Member States. The lower level compared to recent years likely reflects the sound financial status of the Fund at the beginning of the year. In 2014, however, the Peacebuilding Support Office aims to mobilize a major replenishment of the Fund, taking into account increased allocations in 2013, the results of the 2013 Peacebuilding Fund review and the development of a new business plan to be launched mid-year. While forecasts already suggest an increase, the Fund will actively seek higher contributions.

Table 1

Peacebuilding Fund allocations by country and type in 2013

(Millions of United States dollars)

	Date of approval of priority plan	*Cumulative to date*	*2013 Allocations*		
			Immediate Response Facility	*Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility*	*Total*
Peacebuilding Commission countries					
Burundi	February 2008, May 2011	49.2	–	–	–
Central African Republic	June 2008, February 2010	36.8	3.4	–	3.4
Guinea	April 2009, December 2011 and 2013 (multiple)	56.9	1.5	23.6	25.1
Guinea-Bissau	June 2008, January 2011	26.2	2.4	–	2.4
Liberia	February 2008, May 2011, October 2013	51.8	–	15	15
Sierra Leone	October 2008, December 2010	50.1	3.1	–	3.1
Subtotal Peacebuilding Commission countries		**271.0**	**10.4**	**38.6**	**49**
Countries not on the agenda of the Peacebuilding Commission					
Bosnia and Herzegovina		2	2	–	2
Chad		4.8	–	–	–
Comoros	December 2008, May 2013	11.9	–	2.5	2.5
Côte d'Ivoire	July 2008	18.6	–	–	–
Democratic Republic of the Congo	July 2009	20	–	–	–
Guatemala	November 2010	11	–	–	–
Haiti		3.8	–	–	–
Kenya		1	–	–	–
Kyrgyzstan	September 2013	25.1	0.1	15	15.1
Lebanon		3	–	–	–
Libya		2.4	–	–	–
Myanmar		3.6	2.1	–	2.1

	Date of approval of priority plan	Cumulative to date	2013 Allocations: Immediate Response Facility	2013 Allocations: Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility	2013 Allocations: Total
Nepal	July 2008, May 2012	18.9	–	–	–
Niger		3	3	–	3
Papua New Guinea		0.2	0.2	–	0.2
Somalia		4	–	–	–
Sri Lanka		3	–	–	–
Sudan		12.5	–	–	–
South Sudan	February 2013	14.5	–	10	10
Timor-Leste		1	–	–	–
Uganda	August 2010	15	–	–	–
Yemen		5.6	2.6	–	2.6
Peacebuilding Fund review		0.2	0.2	–	0.2
Subtotal Non-Peacebuilding Commission countries		**185.1**	**10.2**	**27.5**	**37.7**
Total		**456.1**	**20.6**	**66.1**	**86.7**

Source: Peacebuilding Support Office, December 2013.

Figure

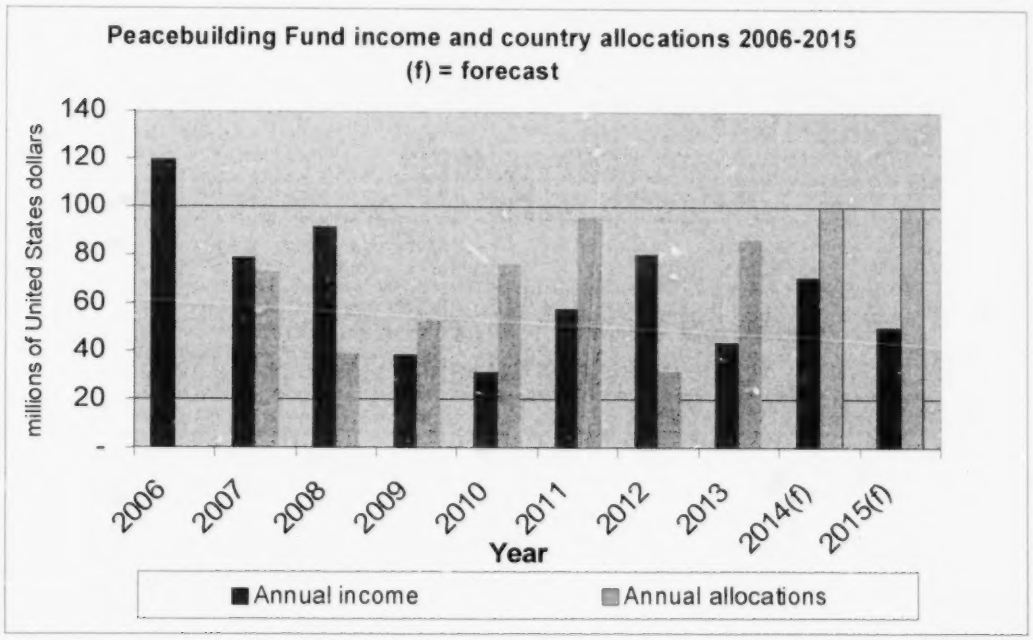

Table 2
Peacebuilding Fund — transfers to and expenditures by United Nations agencies, 2010-2012
(Millions of United States dollars)

	Transfers			*Expenditure*		
	2011	*2012*	*2013*	*2011*	*2012*	*2013[a]*
FAO	4.29	1.18	0.37	1.76	3.42	1.93
ILO	0.70	3.47	1.31	1.28	0.75	
IOM	1.43	3.19	1.80	2.76	2.41	
UNCDF	–	–	–	–	0.35	
UN-Habitat	2.00	0.29	2.48	(0.01)	1.28	
UNODC	0.74	–	0.92	0.18	0.17	
UNEP	–	–	0.19	–	–	
UNESCO	0.62	(0.01)	2.43	0.85	0.62	
UNFPA	1.64	0.95	0.94	3.64	2.81	
OHCHR	2.47	0.60	2.20	1.87	1.97	
UNHCR	8.68	0.72	1.87	8.88	3.13	
UNICEF	6.08	5.13	9.65	6.95	7.07	
UNIDO	0.90	–	0.9	0.71	0.53	0.36
UN-Women	1.07	2.32	6.86	0.54	0.65	0.92
UNOPS	4.63	–	8.94	6.87	4.71	1.52
UNRWA	1.42	–	–	–	0.73	
WFP	2.41	–	–	2.23	0.83	
UNDP	35.27	18.57	34.71	24.64	27.23	15.20
WHO	–	–	0.07		–	
Department of Political Affairs	6.27	2.31	0.77	–	2.18	
Department of Peacekeeping Operations	–	0.55	0.29	–	–	
Total	**80.61**	**39.27**	**76.70**	**63.16**	**60.84**	**19.93**

Abbreviations: FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; ILO, International Labour Organization; IOM, International Organization for Migration; OHCHR, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; UNCDF, United Nations Capital Development Fund; UNDP, United Nations Development Programme; UNEP, United Nations Environment Programme; UNESCO, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; UNFPA, United Nations Population Fund; UN-Habitat, United Nations Human Settlements Programme; UNHCR, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; UNICEF, United Nations Children's Fund; UNIDO, United Nations Industrial Development Organization; UNODC, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; UNOPS, United Nations Office for Project Services; UNRWA, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East; UN-Women, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women; WFP, World Food Programme; WHO, World Health Organization.

Source: Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office Gateway, Peacebuilding Fund financial data, January 2014.

[a] Interim financial data for selected agencies (January-September 2013).

III. Country-specific engagements of the Peacebuilding Fund

A. Countries on the agenda of the Peacebuilding Commission

Burundi: addressing risks to peacebuilding prior to next election (2015)

11. The Peacebuilding Fund has been engaged in Burundi since early 2007, starting with an initial three-year $40 million investment. Fund support continued in 2011, with another three-year allocation of $9.2 million, focused on the reintegration of internally displaced, repatriated refugees and ex-combatants in Bubanza, Cibitoke and Bujumbura Rural, three north-western provinces at risk of relapse owing to extreme poverty, inter-group tensions and cross-border movement between Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo. In early 2013, in partnership with the Peacebuilding Commission, the Fund began discussions with the United Nations Office in Burundi and the Government of Burundi to launch a third round of funding as part of a joint commitment to support the consolidation of peace in the country.

12. Evidence from a November 2013 survey in the Peacebuilding Fund's targeted provinces suggests that the two rounds of Peacebuilding Fund support have borne fruit, with an overwhelming 96 per cent of respondents noting improvements in inter-group relations over the six years of investments of the Fund. Implemented through UNDP, UNFPA, FAO, UNHCR, ILO and UN-Women, an integrated package of projects delivered through the second Fund allocation has worked to revitalize productive sectors, improve basic services, increase access to housing and resolution of land disputes, as well as train and materially support revenue-generation among vulnerable populations. The third Fund tranche extends these achievements by addressing four strategic priorities: (a) political dialogue and social cohesion; (b) youth participation in political and social life; (c) democratic exercise of human rights; and (d) peaceful resolution of land disputes. The Fund anticipates submission of the new priority plan in January 2014.

Central African Republic: responding to relapse into violent crisis

13. In 2013, the Central African Republic relapsed into crisis. Until that time, the Peacebuilding Fund had invested more than $30 million in peacebuilding in the country, alongside other efforts of the United Nations and the international community. While some successes at the individual project level were achieved, the collective result must nevertheless be recognized as having been insufficient. Renewed efforts and different approaches are required.

14. As at early 2013, the Peacebuilding Fund had few active projects in the Central African Republic, as the earlier allocations had largely been expended. Active Fund projects included only the construction of barracks in the east, suffering heavy delays even before the crisis, and a project for the reintegration of ex-combatants in the north-west, which was initiated in 2012 and is close to completion. In March 2013, the Peacebuilding Support Office suspended its activities as a result of the unconstitutional change of Government.

15. By the second half of the year, the transitional arrangements put in place offered the only path towards a peaceful resolution of the crisis. Accordingly, following the priority request of the Special Representative and with the support of the Peacebuilding Commission, the Peacebuilding Support Office, in September,

agreed to finance the rehabilitation of functional capacities of police and gendarmerie stations, in collaboration with the European Union. After the deepening violence in December 2013, the Fund allocated $0.9 million to OHCHR to support the deployment of human rights officers to the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic, in support of Security Council resolution 2121 (2013) and my new "Rights Up Front" agenda.

Guinea: addressing risks to peace

16. Since Guinea's placement on the agenda of the Peacebuilding Commission in 2011, the Fund has allocated a cumulative total of $39 million in three areas: (a) security sector reform; (b) national reconciliation; and (c) youth and women's employment. Guinea participates in the gender promotion initiative, under which UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF are working with security sector forces on gender-based violence and women's leadership issues. In 2013, the Fund utilized the full range of its instruments in support of peace, extending fast and flexible Immediate Response Fund support to ease the political crisis surrounding legislative elections, and approving a new Peacebuilding and Recovering Facility allocation of $15.3 million. Such assistance is crucial for Guinea, the only country on the Commission agenda without a Security Council-mandated United Nations mission and comparatively lower levels of development assistance.

17. The Fund helped ensure that the elections of 28 September were largely peaceful by filling crucial financial gaps, addressing sources of tension and supporting the mediation efforts of my Special Representative for West Africa. Specifically, projects with UNDP, the National Democratic Institute and the International Foundation for Electoral Systems aimed at creating a conducive environment for elections by promoting trust between political parties, enhancing monitoring by civil society and women, deploying special security forces, and encouraging legal recourse for disagreements instead of resort to violence. Additionally, in collaboration with the African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes and the West Africa Network for Peacebuilding, funding supported community conflict prevention initiatives, and, in collaboration with the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, the establishment of additional polling stations to address political opposition concerns. In total, the Fund investment of just over $9 million significantly contributed to the acceptance of the results by all but one political party, the establishment of a parliament, and the absence of destabilizing violence. The Fund also managed to catalyse additional donor funds to fill critical gaps and, more importantly, support United Nations efforts to unblock a political stalemate that had triggered violence owing to delayed elections.

18. In order to support the consolidation of post-election peace, on 6 December 2013, the Peacebuilding Support Office approved a new allocation of $15.3 million. This allocation emphasizes two priority areas that previously received less attention, namely, national reconciliation and youth and women employment. Support for the latter will be given in partnership with the World Bank's public work sector support. The Fund will contribute $2 million to a $25 million programme to support the Productive Social Safety Net, benefiting an estimated 500,000 vulnerable persons.

Guinea-Bissau: building momentum for the transition and elections

19. Following the military coup d'état in April 2012, the Peacebuilding Support Office suspended its support of $16.8 million. Although constitutional order has not yet been fully restored, positive political developments include the adoption by the Parliament of the transitional regime pact, the formation of a more inclusive government in June, and increasing consensus on the timing of elections.

20. To build on these positive developments, as well as act on the recommendations of the joint African Union/European Union/Economic Community of West African States/United Nations mission in December 2012 and a United Nations technical assistance mission in March 2013, and in response to requests by the Special Representative for Guinea-Bissau, the Fund has begun to partially re-engage. While the Peacebuilding and Recovering Facility portfolio will remain suspended until the full restoration of constitutional order, the Peacebuilding Support Office will make available up to $5 million for Immediate Response Fund projects to support the transition process and promote a conducive environment for elections. The funding will support the following activities: a high-level strategic planning commission, to be assisted jointly by the Department of Political Affairs and the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS); the employment of women and youth, to be assisted by UNDP; and the coming elections, with special focus on ensuring security, as well as media support, to be assisted by UNIOGBIS. Meanwhile, the gender promotion initiative project on women's economic empowerment resumed in July.

Liberia: extending security and justice coverage; advancing reconciliation

21. Liberia was placed on the agenda of the Peacebuilding Commission in 2010. Since then, Fund support has focused on justice, security, and reconciliation, priorities that have been agreed on between the Government and the Commission. In the area of justice and security, the Fund supports the establishment of five regional justice and security hubs. The first hub, established with $5.3 million in Gbarnga town, and implemented by UNDP and UNOPS is almost fully operational and is already showing results, with the Police Support Unit having effectively responded to 18 security incidents in 2013, compared to 11 in 2012. In a "User satisfaction survey" undertaken by the Government of Liberia in August 2013, community leaders credited the programme with preventing loss of life in Lofa county. $2.5 million has been released for each of the next two hubs in the south-east, and, learning from the first experience, they will focus more on services and less on construction in the early phases. Furthermore, the Government will contribute $500,000 from its capital budget for each of the next two hubs, in addition to covering recurrent costs.

22. In the area of reconciliation, an alternative land dispute resolution mechanism, funded by the Peacebuilding Fund and designed by the Land Commission and UN-Habitat, has been responding to citizen demands for services that are more accessible, reliable and cost effective. Every week, between 100 and 125 people visit five land coordination centres, which work through traditional leaders, local officials and the judiciary, as well as women and youth leaders, to offer a one-stop-shop for alternative resolutions to land disputes. In their first year, the land coordination centres have taken up 148 cases, 17 of which have been resolved.

According to the Chair of the Land Commission, evidence of early success has induced other donors to provide additional funding.

23. On 3 October 2013, the Peacebuilding Support Office approved an additional contribution of $15 million, which is fully aligned with the Government Agenda for Transformation. This contribution is helping to kick-start the implementation of the National Reconciliation Roadmap, launched in June 2013, and focusing on community-level conflict management, including the Palava Hut process, women-targeted conflict resolution mechanisms (the "peace huts"), conflict sensitive management of land and natural resources, sustainable livelihoods, and constitutional and legal reform. Key implementing partners for this allocation include UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNICEF and UN-Women.

Sierra Leone: maintaining peacebuilding support during the transition of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone

24. Since it was placed on the Peacebuilding Commission agenda in 2006, the Fund has supported Sierra Leone with funding amounting to $47 million through the end of 2012. After the third successful post-conflict elections in late 2012, the Security Council, acknowledging the helpful role of the Peacebuilding Commission and the Fund, extended the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL) until 31 March 2014. Priorities of the final mandate of UNIPSIL include facilitating political dialogue to prevent conflict, including support to the Government, particularly related to the planned constitutional review; security sector support; and the strengthening of human rights institutions and their long-term sustainability. These priorities are consistent with the Government's Agenda for Prosperity, launched in June 2013.

25. To implement activities for these priorities, gap-filling funding was sought from the Fund. Given the tight timeline of the UNIPSIL drawdown Immediate Response Fund funding support was released in late 2013 to kick-start (a) phase 1 of the Constitutional Review ($298,061), implemented by UNIPSIL, and (b) security sector reforms ($2,780,000), implemented by UNDP, to help build effective and accountable institutions for increased citizen security. The latter project benefited from support from the Global Focal Point for Police, Justice and Corrections. The Peacebuilding Support Office is working to finalize two more projects, one on conflict prevention with UNDP and a second on human rights with OHCHR.

26. The Peacebuilding Commission will remain engaged throughout 2014 beyond the expiration of the mandate of UNIPSIL. During a peacebuilding assessment mission undertaken in late 2013, partners in Sierra Leone requested that the Fund consider additional financing to accompany the continued engagement of the Commission, which will be aligned to support the objectives of the Agenda for Prosperity relating to justice, peace and security.

B. Other recipient countries

Bosnia and Herzegovina: advancing reconciliation and trust-building

27. In the summer of 2012, the three members of the joint Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina appealed to me for the United Nations to assist reconciliation and trust-building efforts. Two decades after the war, the peacebuilding process remains

incomplete, with some worrying signs that inter-ethnic relations are not improving. In this context, in November 2013, the Peacebuilding Support Office approved $2 million for the project Dialogue for the future: promoting coexistence and diversity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, implemented by UNDP, UNICEF and UNESCO. As part of its approval, the Support Office requested the Department of Political Affairs to play an active role in assisting the efforts of the United Nations country team. A joint Department of Political Affairs/Peacebuilding Support Office mission to Sarajevo in December underscored the importance of (a) continued engagement of the presidency; and (b) that the various project activities, including increased outreach to youth, more cross-ethnic dialogue space and media work, focus on advocating real policy options that can reverse the increasing isolation of ethnic groups.

Chad: conflict prevention through peaceful coexistence

28. In 2013, peacebuilding efforts in Chad continued to address persistent intra- and inter-communitarian conflict, including in violent regions bordering Libya and the Sudan. The Fund's active project in Chad, Conflict prevention through community stabilisation (implemented by IOM and UNDP; $2 million), supports peaceful coexistence and conflict resolution programmes, including income generation activities as peace dividends. The project saw the establishment of 13 regional and local Peacebuilding Committees, covering a population of 1 million, including 48,000 returnees from Libya. The project has so far fostered increased dialogue at the community level, whereby chiefs of communities previously hostile to each other have begun holding regular discussions on issues surrounding conflicts. There is also evidence of increased women participation in dialogue activities.

Comoros: consolidating peace

29. Despite relative political stability in the Union of the Comoros since the transfer of power in 2011, the political situation remains fragile, meriting continued efforts towards national reconciliation. This has been highlighted by the national authorities, and in April 2012, President Ikililou Dhoinin requested further assistance for peacebuilding from the United Nations in a letter to me. As a result, in July 2013, the Fund approved a $2.5 million allocation, building on the $9 million in financing provided in 2009. Activities will focus on women in peacebuilding, security sector reform, civic education and at-risk youth skills development. In addition, funding will offer targeted support to build the peacebuilding capacity of the Government. The capacity-building initiative will benefit from the services of an international peace and development adviser, to be co-financed by the Fund and the Department of Political Affairs/UNDP joint programme on conflict prevention.

Democratic Republic of the Congo: reviewing Peacebuilding Fund lessons for the future

30. In 2009, the Peacebuilding Support Office allocated $20 million to assist peacebuilding in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo to support the Government's programme for the reconstruction of areas of armed conflict in the east (Stabilization and Reconstruction Plan for Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (STAREC)) and the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy (ISSSS). In July 2013, an independent evaluation found that the Fund had played an important role in mobilizing attention for STAREC and ISSSS. Most projects were

seen to be relevant to stabilization and peacebuilding, with just over half of projects achieving their immediate objectives. Achievements in 2013 included the construction and rehabilitation of five *tribunaux de Paix* accompanied by the deployment of 13 justice officials and the construction of four prisons.

31. Despite the successes of some activities, however, the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy, and the Peacebuilding Fund within it, struggled to have a tangible effect on peace. While the Peacebuilding Support Office explicitly recognized the risks from the outset, the evaluation found that the effectiveness of activities funded by the Fund were further impeded by insufficiently clear links to the national political dialogue and peace process and weak ownership of the stabilization process by both the Government and the United Nations. In 2014, the Fund will consider further support to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in line with the new ISSSS, which puts political dialogue at its centre.

Côte d'Ivoire: support to restore public order and security

32. Since 2011, the Peacebuilding Fund has provided a total of $11.05 million to support the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in its efforts to ease tensions and create an environment conducive to peacebuilding and national reconciliation. Funding supports UNOCI and United Nations country team efforts to restore State authority and public security, and strengthen national reconciliation, which are well anchored in Government efforts to consolidate peacebuilding and implement its national development plan for 2012-2015.

33. In the final year of its current allocation (2011-2013) the Fund support for the reconstruction of administrative buildings in 34 western prefectures/subprefectures has enabled the redeployment of civil servants and the resumption of core State functions benefiting 650,000 people. Public security has gradually improved in this region and in Abidjan with enhanced service provision through 27 police and gendarmerie stations serving 1.5 million people. A critical 71 per cent of the population is now aware of the importance of timely birth registration for reducing tensions around citizenship claims through a project funded by the Fund and implemented by UNICEF, UNFPA and UNHCR in 371 communes. United Nations monitoring also finds an increasing number of people turning to local administrations to mediate local conflicts, an encouraging sign of increased confidence in institutions. UNHCR also notes the growing number of refugees and IDPs who have returned home.

34. The Fund has also supported the work of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, which rolled out a nationwide network of local commissions in 2013, following a slow start in 2012. While it is still too early to judge the impact of the work of the Commission, the Fund looks forward to the results of an independent evaluation of its overall programme in 2014.

Guatemala: fighting impunity and supporting transitional justice

35. Since May 2011, the Fund has aimed to address peacebuilding priorities through an allocation of $10 million by focusing on strengthening judicial and police capacity (to complement the work of the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala) and transitional justice efforts, in particular through women's groups and civil society.

36. In 2013, the Peacebuilding Support Office undertook two joint missions with UNDP to address delays in implementation. Activities are now on track. Capacity-building support to the Public Prosecutor's Office and the National Civil Police, provided by UNDP, UNODC and UN-Women, has helped advance criminal investigation techniques, enabling investigations to go beyond case-by-case efforts to look at broader phenomena such as femicide and the dismantling of criminal networks. The Criminal Analysis Unit of the Public Prosecutor's Office has been strengthened through the hiring of 10 analysts, who subsequently will be absorbed by the budget of the Public Prosecutor's Office. In addition, a 38-member Financial Investigation Unit has been established. These advances have contributed to the decrease of impunity rates for homicide, dropping from 95 per cent in 2010 to 72 per cent in 2013.

37. The Peacebuilding Fund funds also supported a broader international effort on strengthening transitional justice, where a significant number of victims exhumed from mass graves have been identified as a result of Fund-supported DNA technology. In 2013, the Guatemalan Forensic Anthropology Foundation, with support from the Fund through UNDP and other donors, identified more than 30 victims of disappearances, fulfilling a fundamental human right of family members and other relatives. As the son of a woman who disappeared in 1982 stated,

> "After the massacre ... we had to live in the mountains for two years with other survivors. But I feel happy today. Congratulations and thanks to the organizations involved ... Alone I would never have found her."

Kyrgyzstan: providing longer term support for rule of law and social cohesion

38. The Fund first aided Kyrgyzstan after inter-ethnic violence erupted in 2010 with a package of $10 million for activities covering the transition until elections in November 2011. In 2012, President Atambaev requested additional, longer-term assistance through the Fund's Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility. In September 2013, the Fund approved $15.1 million to support (a) the rule of law, justice and human rights; (b) local self-governance and peacebuilding; and (c) multilingual education and civic identity. By the end of 2013, nine projects corresponding to these three outcomes had been approved by the Joint Steering Committee, which will be implemented through OHCHR, UNHCR, UNODC, UNFPA, UN-Women, UNICEF and UNDP starting in early 2014.

39. In 2013, leading up to the new allocation, the Fund in Kyrgyzstan put into practice its decision to increase surge support during the design phase. The Peacebuilding Support Office, in consultation with the United Nations country team in Kyrgyzstan and with support from the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia, facilitated an in-depth consultation of multiple stakeholders in the country to further develop and transform the priorities identified by the President into a robust priority plan. It included an early conceptualization mission that benefited from the participation of Dan Smith, the former Chair of the Advisory Group for the Fund. PeaceNexus, a Peacebuilding Support Office partner, was actively involved by providing technical assistance, assisting with conflict analysis and co-facilitating with the United Nations Staff College training on programming for peacebuilding.

Lebanon: peacebuilding in urban hotspots

40. In 2013, UNDP and UN-Habitat began the implementation of a $1 million joint programme to build capacities of communities and Government structures to manage conflict in hotspots in Beirut and Saida. A conflict mapping was undertaken in both cities, and a joint United Nations task force has been set up, and is implemented by UNDP, OHCHR and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, to assist the Lebanese Armed Forces implement civil-military and human rights components of its five-year plan. Also in 2013, UNRWA was able to raise follow-up funding from the European Union to complement an earlier Peacebuilding Fund project focusing on Palestinian youth. In late 2013, during a monitoring visit, the Peacebuilding Support Office also began to explore whether assistance could be provided to help Lebanon manage the risk of exacerbation of sectarian tensions by the war in the Syrian Arab Republic.

Libya: flexible tool to draw on civilian capacity

41. Since violent civil unrest in 2011, peacebuilding efforts have continued despite post-conflict factional violence. In 2013, the Fund had only two small activities. One, developed under the United Nations civilian capacity programme, enables the United Nations to deploy short-term civilian expertise in a rapid manner. This flexible activity, which can be used by different agencies working in Libya, was used in 2013 to build capacity to deliver health and psychosocial support to ex-combatants and their families. Although innovative, this project has suffered delays, owing largely to project selection procedures. The second project (implemented by UNSMIL, UNDP and UN-Women), started in 2012 as a civic education project for the election, has concentrated on citizens' participation in the constitution-building process.

Mali: integrated approach to peace consolidation support

42. Following the conduct of successful post-crisis elections in July 2013, the Peacebuilding Support Office initiated an informal reflection with members of the Mali Integrated Task Force on how to support peace-consolidation programmes in an integrated manner. The Support Office received an official request in December to support an urgent cantonment project, to be implemented by UNOPS, for 1,000 still armed National Movement for the Liberation de Azawad ex-combatants around the city of Kidal as part of the implementation of the Ouagadougou Peace Agreement. Since then, Mali has requested to be declared eligible for additional financing from the Peacebuilding Fund. Areas for support are likely to include national reconciliation, rule of law and security institutions, restoration of State authority and inclusive governance, and IDPs and refugees reintegration. Together with other partners, the Support Office is exploring the best means for conducting a conflict analysis to guide future programming.

Myanmar: supporting programmes in the south-east ethnic States

43. Myanmar continues to pursue vigorously its peace process with ethnic armed groups as a critical component of national reconciliation and the political transition taking place. The Peacebuilding Fund aims to support Government efforts to dedicate resources to this complex process, and use the flexibility of the Fund to support work in ceasefire areas and enhance inclusion.

44. Early in 2013, the Fund helped to equip the Myanmar Peace Center through procurement assistance ($500,000) from UNOPS. In July 2013, Myanmar was declared formally eligible to access funding of the Peacebuilding Fund, paving the way to receive additional resources. In August 2013, the Peacebuilding Support Office approved a project of $1.6 million, which is implemented by UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, UN-Women, UNESCO and UNDP in Mon and Kayin States in the south-east. The project aims to contribute to peacebuilding by increasing the engagement of communities with local governments in service delivery, promoting social cohesion and fostering the involvement of youth and media in the pursuit of peace. In November 2013, the Support Office undertook a joint mission with the World Bank with a view to developing a small grants initiative to accompany the joint peacebuilding needs assessment being undertaken by the Government.

45. In 2014, the Peacebuilding Fund aims to assess how an additional package of support may be designed in collaboration with national actors, the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Myanmar and the United Nations country team. One possible priority would be to address the communal conflict issues originating in Rakhine State.

Nepal: pre- and post-election peace consolidation

46. About eight years after the signing of the comprehensive peace agreement concluded between the Government of Nepal and the Communist Party of Nepal, the peace process in Nepal has not yet been completed. Most notably, Nepal has not yet adopted a new post-war constitution, although it did successfully conduct national elections on 19 November 2013, the first since the abolition of the monarchy. In 2013, the United Nations and its partners in Nepal were in the midst of implementing the Peacebuilding Fund's 2012 allocation of $8 million. Peacebuilding Fund support is ensuring that the United Nations is catalytic on some of the most politically sensitive issues of the peacebuilding agenda, e.g., planning for land reform and State restructuring; security; and justice transformation. With a key Fund objective to create conducive environments for the resolution of outstanding peace issues, Fund support, for example, will target leaders of political parties and community-based social organizations to encourage "meaningful dialogue" to resolve political differences (UNDP and UN-Women), and help ensure the democratic rights of the public to have access to information by improving the security of journalists and media professionals in Nepal. Additional Fund support is for the provision of niche technical, policy, coordination and advocacy assistance, among others, to implement action plans on Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008), and children affected by armed conflict, which so far have not received adequate attention.

Niger: reinforcing Government efforts to act on/respect peace agreement commitments

47. Over the last decade, the Government of the Niger has successfully negotiated informal approaches to address tensions and conflict within its borders, notably between Tuareg and other communities. It also managed a political crisis in 2010, emerging with stronger democratic institutions. The Government has established the High Authority for the Consolidation of Peace, as well as a Sahelo-Saharan strategy for security and development. The Peacebuilding Support Office aims to respond supportively to this Government leadership, in close collaboration with my Special Representative for West Africa, by financing programmes to reduce the risk of volatility in the region reversing peacebuilding gains.

48. Based on the findings of a joint Peacebuilding Support Office/Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa mission, in March 2013, the Support Office approved $3 million, which is implemented by IOM, UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA, to promote socioeconomic reintegration of youth at risk in the Taouha region, bordering Mali. The project has explicitly aligned itself with efforts of the European Union. Later in 2013, the Government expressed interest in receiving longer-term support through the Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility, for which the Secretary-General declared the Niger eligible in December. A programme will be developed in 2014.

Papua New Guinea: enabling the Bougainville peace process

49. In May 2013, the Secretary-General declared Papua New Guinea eligible for Peacebuilding Fund funding to assist the peace process. The 2001 Bougainville Peace Agreement established autonomous arrangements, set for the provisions on weapons disposal and good governance, and called for a referendum on the political status of Bougainville, which is expected to take place between 2015 and 2020. Grievances and unresolved issues, however, remain. Not all armed factions have signed up to the Agreement, operations at the Panguna copper mine continue to polarize the population and the approaching referendum may further heighten tensions.

50. In this context, the Peacebuilding Fund and the Department of Political Affairs are working closely, and launched a joint mission in October 2013 to support United Nations country team efforts to address tensions and outstanding issues. The Fund is well positioned to assist, having played a key role in Bougainville since the original Peace Accords, and maintains broad support to continue as a neutral guarantor of stability. Preparatory financing was approved in October to assist the Autonomous Bougainville Government and partners to undertake a peace and development analysis in partnership with Interpeace. Under the guidance of the Joint Steering Committee, a peacebuilding priority plan is expected to be completed during the first half of 2014.

Somalia: support for New Deal Compact implementation

51. The successful end of the transition in 2012, the formation of a new Government and the recovery of the main cities of Somalia from Al-Shabaab together offer the best hope for peace in decades. However, an array of long-standing conflict drivers continues to confront Somalia, while the country continues to face immediate political and security challenges. The Government has several initiatives to address these challenges, including the President's six-pillar policy for peacebuilding and State-building (2012), its Vision 2016 and the Somalia New Deal Compact, agreed in September 2013. The Secretary-General, in response to a request from President Hassan Sheika Mohamoud, on 24 December, declared Somalia eligible for rapid disbursement funding of the Peacebuilding Fund despite significant pledges of assistance. The request emphasized priority consideration for the newly recovered areas of South Central Somalia. Fund activities will be designed in the first quarter of 2014, and will aim to enhance the United Nations ability to support the New Deal Compact. First-phase financing is likely to focus on confidence-building measures between the Government and the population, followed by longer-term support through the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia for Somalis to lay the foundations of a more inclusive political framework by 2016.

South Sudan: relapse challenges for peacebuilding

52. At the end of 2013, South Sudan suffered a relapse into conflict. Although all Peacebuilding Fund projects were scheduled to start with the dry season, the impact of the renewed conflict on peacebuilding projects is yet to be seen.

53. In the first quarter of 2013, the Fund approved a contribution of $10 million to support two priorities targeting rural and underserved areas within the peacebuilding support plan developed by the Government and the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan in 2012: (a) improved economic and employment opportunities for young people; and (b) access to water resources for both human and livestock consumption. These activities, all implemented in Jonglei State, respond to identified conflict drivers relating to lack of coverage of services in rural areas and competition over natural resources.

54. At the end of December 2013, four projects were approved and scheduled to begin with the start of the dry season, including a $5.9 million project addressing water resources with UNOPS; a $1.5 million employment project with UNIDO/ILO; $0.8 million towards literacy and livelihood opportunities for youth with UNICEF; and an FAO/UNEP-led $0.5 million project for improved management of natural resources and livelihoods. Efforts to improve women's grass-roots peacebuilding efforts and the gender responsiveness of community-level conflict resolution mechanism were also carried out by UN-Women, under the framework of the gender promotion initiative.

Yemen: national dialogue and planning for support beyond Sana'a

55. Yemen, one of only two Arab Spring countries with a negotiated transition framework, has received assistance from the Fund since the 2012 presidential elections. In 2013, the Fund supported the work of the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General and the United Nations country team's assistance to the country's Comprehensive National Dialogue, launched in March. With $2.6 million in financing implemented by UNOPS, UNFPA and UN-Women, the Fund has assisted with preparatory and outreach activities focused on inclusion and redress through, for example, support for Government-led commissions addressing land and civil service disputes to address grievances in the south.

56. The National Dialogue Conference, composed of 565 delegates, represented a cross-section of Yemeni society, including the Al-Houthi movement in the north, the southern Hiraak movement, youth (representing 20 per cent of delegates) and women (representing 30 per cent of delegates). Now completed, the dialogue has produced important agreements, despite the challenging context, on more open, accountable governance. These include 30 per cent participation of women across the three branches of Government and improved protection of human rights. The interventions of the Peacebuilding Fund were catalytic. In the face of a liquidity shortage for immediate activities, they helped remove political and financial obstacles for implementation of the transition agreement. Funding subsequently became available from other sources for both the Conference and the work of the two commissions in the south.

IV. Results in 2013 by the Peacebuilding Fund outcome and thematic areas

57. The year 2013 marked the end of the first business plan period, offering an opportunity to take stock. As in the past, the 2013 performance assessment was based on a review of 68 projects, the total of active projects in 2013. The number of active projects in 2013 was relatively low, making the results more sensitive to the scores of higher and lower performers. Scores were obtained through a consultative process, utilizing periodic reports of Fund users, Joint Steering Committee annual reports, evaluations and mission reports, as well as in-depth knowledge of Peacebuilding Fund programme officers and in-country management. Projects were ranked in a two-step process: first, whether they were on track to deliver expected outputs (for which recipient United Nations organizations are fully accountable) and, second, whether they have generated additional evidence of contributing more meaningfully to peacebuilding "outcomes".

58. Overall, 79 per cent of projects are on track with respect to delivering outputs. Of the projects not on track, reasons for that vary from management delays to changes in the context undermining performance. In the more demanding category of those with additional evidence of contributing to significant peacebuilding outcomes, the picture is more nuanced.

59. In 2013, the most concerning score was in priority area 2, regarding peaceful coexistence, where only 32.1 per cent of projects in 2013 evidenced a significant contribution to peacebuilding outcomes, compared to 60 per cent in 2012. In the specific outcome area of reconciliation, however, 56 per cent of projects began implementation only in late 2012 and 2013, indicating that one year of project implementation may be too short a period to expect evidence of peacebuilding outcomes. Such results underscore the methodological challenges of measuring peacebuilding results that may occur well after project implementation has ceased.

60. One notable area of improvement in 2013 was support for the establishment or re-establishment of administrative services. While this outcome has historically been a weaker performer, in 2013 42.8 per cent met the higher score, up from zero the year before. The good marks were driven largely by Côte d'Ivoire, and follow a trend noted elsewhere that many of the Fund's greatest contributions in 2013 were through projects that strengthen the role of the State in formerly unstable or marginalized areas.

Table 3
Trend analysis of the Peacebuilding Fund global performance, 2011-2013

		Priority area assessment	
Peacebuilding Fund priority areas	*Total number*	*On track to deliver agreed project outputs (percentage)*	*Projects with supplemental evidence of contributing to peacebuilding outcomes (percentage)*
Outcomes for priority area 1			
1.1 Security sector reform	10	90	50
1.2 Rule of law	8	75	25

Peacebuilding Fund priority areas	*Total number*	*Priority area assessment*	
		On track to deliver agreed project outputs (percentage)	*Projects with supplemental evidence of contributing to peacebuilding outcomes (percentage)*
1.3 Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration	3	100	33
Total 2013	**21**	**85.7**	**38.1**
Total 2012	**28**	**96.4**	**50**
Baseline 2011	**48**	**70.8**	**31.3**
Outcomes for priority area 2			
2.1 Reconciliation	23	78.3	26.1
2.2 Legacies	5	100.0	60.0
Total 2013	**28**	**82.1**	**32.1**
Total 2012	**25**	**92**	**60**
Baseline 2011	**45**	**84.4**	**44.4**
Outcomes for priority area 3			
3.1 Income generation	6	66.7	33.3
3.2 Livelihood	4	75.0	50
Total 2013	**10**	**70.0**	**40.0**
Total 2012	**12**	**91.7**	**16.7**
Baseline 2011	**26**	**84.6**	**26.9**
Outcomes for priority area 4			
4.1 Administration	7	71.4	42.8
4.2 Public services	2	50.0	0
Total 2013	**9**	**66.6**	**33.3**
Total 2012	**11**	**54.5**	**0**
Baseline 2011	**11**	**90.9**	**18.2**

Source: Secretariat Peacebuilding Support Office project assessments, periodic reports and independent country evaluations, December 2013.

V. Peacebuilding Fund oversight and management

A. Advisory Group

61. The Peacebuilding Fund Advisory Group met in April and October 2013 to consider progress on the following priority focus activities: (a) Peacebuilding Fund/international financial institutions relations; (b) strengthening monitoring and evaluation; and (c) improving the strategic positioning of the Fund. Overall, the Group endorsed the efforts of the Fund in 2013, noting initiatives to strengthen monitoring and evaluation and ongoing efforts to find ways to work with

international financial institutions. A significant task in 2013 was to guide the 2013 independent review (see below). The Group also conducted a number of visits, including to Guinea and Nepal, to observe the Fund operations, and a visit in November by the Chair of the Advisory Group to the World Bank headquarters to further explore ways to collaborate.

B. Management focus on priority countries

62. Management decisions to prioritize support for a few priority countries throughout the year yielded increased allocations over 2012, and improved the design and implementation of projects. Specifically, early in 2013, the Peacebuilding Support Office identified seven priority countries to receive focused staff attention and support missions at critical planning moments throughout the year. As a result, the Fund was able to increase allocations and strengthen the foundation for quality programming going forward.

C. Overhead budget

63. The Peacebuilding Support Office budget for managing the Peacebuilding Fund is derived from only 3 per cent of donor contributions. The 2013 budget was $2,835,198, with the largest allocations going to posts, rent and mission travel. As noted elsewhere, in 2013 the Support Office heeded donor and Advisory Group recommendations to expand its level of programming and monitoring and evaluation support to recipient countries, despite a budget reduction of more than 5 per cent compared to 2012.

64. Looking ahead to 2014, the projected budget of the Fund will drop to $2,525,384, in line with funds available from the 3 per cent overhead. Peacebuilding Fund operations until now have benefited from a reserve of overhead funds built through generous contributions made in the Fund's early years, a reserve that is now exhausted. Despite declining budgets, partnerships with organizations such as Interpeace and PeaceNexus, as well as support of UNDP and UNHCR, which seconded staff, and Australia, which contributed a Junior Programme Officer, have enabled the Peacebuilding Support Office to expand its support with diminishing resources. The Support Office remains committed to the timely delivery of quality support, despite resource constraints, but is apprehensive about its ability to sustain these efforts against reducing budgets, a concern echoed by the Advisory Group in its October meeting.

D. Peacebuilding Fund global workshop

65. The Peacebuilding Support Office and the African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes co-hosted the first-ever global workshop, funded by the Government of Finland. Participants from 10 Fund-recipient countries met in Cape Town, South Africa, to discuss the effectiveness of Fund support, with particular focus on improving the draft Peacebuilding Fund application guidelines. Participants engaged in dedicated sessions on conflict analyses, theories of change, and monitoring and evaluation frameworks that translated complex conceptual notions into concrete, hands-on exercises.

E. Enhanced monitoring and evaluation

66. In 2013 the monitoring and evaluation unit received additional staffing resources, enabling it to expand country-level support and initiate policies for improved programme performance and knowledge about peacebuilding. Through its expanded capacity, the Peacebuilding Support Office deployed monitoring and evaluation support missions to Burundi, Kyrgyzstan and Papua New Guinea, and piloted a cost-savings workshop for counterparts in Yemen by video-teleconference. In addition to greater assistance in the design phase, the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit initiated training and guidance for monitoring and reporting by Joint Steering Committees.

67. While expanding its support, the Peacebuilding Support Office has continued to ensure broad evaluation coverage, supporting evaluations in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lebanon and Liberia. Beginning in 2014, the Support Office will directly manage evaluation resources, enabling it to implement higher quality evaluations. The Support Office has also strengthened its monitoring by establishing a more systematic review of project reports and rolling out annual reporting at the programme level by joint steering committees. The Monitoring and Evaluation Unit also started conceptualizing more efficient knowledge management practices, laying the groundwork for a community of practice targeting Fund users to be launched in 2014.

F. Updated application guidelines

68. In 2013 there was an opportunity to test and further refine the Peacebuilding Fund application guidelines, a process that began in 2012. The update has benefited from consultation with the field and the Cape Town workshop. Key changes include greater clarity on Immediate Response Facility funding ceilings; a streamlined but strengthened results framework for the Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility to emphasize collective, strategic results; detailed guidance on the establishment of joint steering committees; the elaboration of various opportunities for programme design support; and guidance on design projects and tracking progress on gender equality for peace.

G. 2013 Peacebuilding Fund review

69. In line with its terms of reference and complementing monitoring and evaluation work at the country level, the Peacebuilding Support Office launched an independent global review of the Peacebuilding Fund. Implemented throughout the second half of 2013, the review team visited seven Fund recipient countries, pairing visits with other data-collection efforts to determine how fit-for-purpose the Fund's first business plan was at supporting nationally led peacebuilding efforts. The final report of the Review is expected in the first quarter 2014, and will inform target-setting for the business plan 2014-2016.

V. Conclusion

70. Seven years after its establishment, the Peacebuilding Fund has marked considerable growth. In line with the requirements of the General Assembly, the time was right in 2013 to launch a global review. During the first half of 2014, after its findings are delivered, the Peacebuilding Support Office will consult with partners and draft the next business plan, positioning the Fund for the period 2014-2016. In June, the Secretary-General will present the plan, and encourage Member States to replenish the finances of this important instrument in the toolbox of the United Nations for building sustainable peace.

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Identical letters dated 29 January 2014 from the Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the General-Assembly and the President of the Security Council

I write to convey the grave concerns of the Government of the State of Palestine about the critical humanitarian situation of Palestine refugees in Syria. I have recently raised this matter before the Security Council, drawing attention to the grave impact of the ongoing conflict on the Palestine refugees in Syria, who continue to suffer death and injury, the destruction of their homes, dispossession and massive displacement.

Of the 540,000 Palestine refugees in Syria registered with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), more than half have been displaced inside Syria, while an estimated 80,000 have fled to neighbouring countries, mainly Lebanon and Jordan, as well as to other countries in the region. At this time, UNRWA reports that the conflict has overwhelmed most of the refugee camps, and almost all Palestine refugees in Syria are in need of emergency humanitarian assistance.

The plight of the thousands of Palestine refugees trapped in Al-Yarmouk camp in particular is shocking and inhumane. Prior to the onset of the crisis, Al-Yarmouk camp was home to over 160,000 Palestine refugees. When the conflict reached the camp in December 2012, at least 140,000 refugees fled. The estimated 18,000 Palestine refugees remaining in Al-Yarmouk have been besieged in the camp for months, with no access to essential foodstuffs and medicines, enduring extreme humanitarian hardship and suffering, including acute malnutrition and starvation. Due to ongoing violence in and around the area, numerous attempts to deliver food and medical aid to the camp since September 2013 have failed, with the exception of an UNRWA delivery of polio vaccine in December 2013 and the distribution of about 300 food parcels in the period from 18 to 21 January 2014.

Most disturbing are emerging reports, including by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), of the death of Palestine

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refugees in Al-Yarmouk camp, including children, women and men, including elderly persons, due to starvation, due to the desperate consumption of rotten food and due to lack of medical supplies for sick and injured civilians and for pregnant women trapped in the camp. The misery and suffering of the refugees is being further exacerbated by the lack of electricity and a severe water shortage in the camp. It is a humanitarian catastrophe requiring urgent international attention.

We urgently appeal for humanitarian access to the camp and to all civilians suffering in this conflict, in line with the relevant provisions of international humanitarian law. In this regard, we recall the statement by the President of the Security Council of 2 October 2013 (S/PRST/2013/15) regarding, inter alia, the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian emergency assistance, and stress the imperative of ensuring respect for the principles enshrined therein and of facilitating safe, unhindered humanitarian access to all civilians in need. Further in this regard, we reiterate our appeals for the exertion of all possible efforts to ensure the protection of the Palestine refugees and all civilians in Syria, in accordance with international humanitarian law, including ensuring the safe passage of those civilians who wish to leave Al-Yarmouk camp and other besieged areas. We further share the international community's hopes for a political solution to be found to end this horrific conflict.

We express deep regret over and mourn the tragic killing and injury of thousands of Palestine refugees throughout the period since the onset of this crisis. We also regret the killing and injury of UNRWA staff as they dedicatedly strived to perform their humanitarian duties. We recognize the efforts of UNRWA and other humanitarian organizations in providing emergency aid to the Palestine refugees in Syria, as well as those who have fled to Lebanon, Jordan and other countries. Moreover, while commending UNRWA for its emergency relief operations, it must also be recognized for its efforts to continue providing education to more than 47,000 Palestine refugee children in Syria and providing health care to the refugees, as well as continuing its youth development and community support programmes and water and sanitation services despite the prevailing difficult circumstances. We urge the international donor community to continue generously supporting UNRWA's vital humanitarian mission and to increase support where possible.

In closing, we stress that this tragic crisis reconfirms the extreme vulnerability of the Palestine refugees and the need for a just solution for their plight, in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions, including General Assembly resolution 194 (III), in the context of a lasting Palestinian-Israeli peace and in the context of a comprehensive regional peace, objectives to which the Palestinian leadership remains firmly committed and continues to exert all responsible efforts to achieve.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 51, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dr. Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador, Permanent Observer
of the State of Palestine to the United Nations

United Nations A/68/724

General Assembly

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Sixty-eighth session
Agenda item 146
Financing of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals

Construction of a new facility for the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, Arusha branch

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

In its resolution 67/244 B, the General Assembly authorized the activities related to all phases of the construction of the new premises of the Arusha branch of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report no later than the first part of its resumed sixty-eighth session, updating Member States on the advancement of the project.

The present report provides an update on the progress made on the project since the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/67/696). It also supplements the update provided by the Assistant Secretary-General, Registrar, of the Mechanism to the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly on 10 October 2013.

Considerable progress has been made with regard to a number of key milestones. In April 2013, the Project Manager joined the project team and since that time has provided day-to-day management of the project on the ground in Arusha.

Arrangements to formalize the grant of land from the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations are at an advanced stage. On 26 November 2013, the agreement between the United Republic of Tanzania and the United Nations concerning the headquarters of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, Arusha branch, was signed. A supplementary agreement governing the grant of land and the construction of the new facilities is currently being finalized.

The solicitation process for the architectural and engineering design consultant, although slightly delayed, is nearly complete. The design, which is a key milestone in the schedule of the project, will serve as the basis for creating the tender documentation that will be used to procure the construction work. The sourcing process for the construction company is scheduled to commence during the first half of 2014.

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I. Introduction

1. The International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals commenced its mandate on 1 July 2012, with the opening of its Arusha branch, in accordance with Security Council resolution 1966 (2010). The Arusha branch, which has been fully functional since its first day, continues certain essential functions inherited from the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. The Hague branch of the Mechanism, which commenced on 1 July 2013, assumed parallel functions derived from the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

2. The Mechanism's mandate comprises: (a) continuous activities, including witness protection, supervision of enforcement of sentences, archive management, tracking of fugitives and assistance to national prosecution authorities; and (b) ad hoc activities, consisting primarily of the conduct of trials, appeals and other judicial activity falling under the jurisdiction of the Mechanism.

3. Strategic measures taken by the Mechanism have led to the timely commencement of its operations at both branches, without any gaps in the provision of critical services resulting from the transition. Crucially, those measures also ensured that the Mechanism has been able to carry out its functions as a small and efficient institution, as envisaged in its founding resolution.

4. The Arusha branch is currently co-located with the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda in the Arusha International Conference Centre compound in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania. While the Conference Centre has provided adequate support to the activities of the Tribunal, it is unsuitable for the specific programmatic and functional requirements of the much smaller institution of the Mechanism. Because of certain structural features, it does not, and cannot, effectively meet minimum internationally recognized archival standards, or address security risks exacerbated by the progressive reduction of the United Nations presence in the compound.

5. The project for the construction of new facilities for the Arusha branch of the Mechanism commenced in January 2012, following the adoption of resolution 66/240, by which the General Assembly decided to appropriate an initial amount of $3 million to cover expenses related to the conceptual design phase of the project. During the second part of the resumed sixty-sixth session of the Assembly, the Secretary-General submitted his first report on the project (A/66/754), providing detailed information on a comprehensive project management plan, including programmatic and functional requirements, a conceptual design and key milestones of the project from design to occupancy.

6. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 66/240 B, a second report of the Secretary-General was submitted during the first part of the resumed sixty-seventh session of the Assembly (A/67/696), providing detailed information on the key decision points regarding the conceptual design, project plan and overall cost estimate of the planned new facility, as well as efforts to reduce the duration of the project.

7. Having considered the second report of the Secretary-General on the project, the General Assembly, in its resolution 67/244 B, authorized the activities related to all phases of the construction of the new premises of the Arusha branch of the Mechanism. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit a

progress report by the first part of its resumed sixty-eighth session, updating Member States on the project. It specifically requested information on efforts made to shorten the duration of the construction project and allocate resources in the most effective and efficient manner, as well as on the outcomes of bilateral exchanges with other judicial institutions regarding possibilities for sharing facilities.

8. The present report provides an update on the progress made on the project since the issuance of the previous report of the Secretary-General. It also supplements the update provided by the Assistant Secretary-General, Registrar, of the Mechanism, to the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly on 10 October 2013.

II. Progress made on the project during the reporting period

A. Project site and cooperation with the United Republic of Tanzania

9. The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania offered to provide land for the Arusha branch premises and any required amenities and utilities at the identified site, at no cost to the United Nations. The Mechanism and the host Government have worked closely to finalize the administrative arrangements necessary to formalize the grant of land. As a result of that collaboration, a certified survey map for the allocated land was produced in November 2013.

10. Upon the Mechanism's request, the host Government assigned technical focal points for the project. The focal points, at both the district and regional levels, have greatly assisted the Mechanism in facilitating, coordinating and providing support on local building and procedural matters.

11. The agreement between the United Nations and the United Republic of Tanzania concerning the headquarters of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, Arusha branch, was signed on 26 November 2013 in Dar es Salaam. At the time of preparing the present report, discussions on an agreement for the grant of land between the United Nations and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania were at an advanced stage. The agreement for the grant of land will supplement the agreement concerning the headquarters of the Arusha branch of the Mechanism.

12. The Secretary-General expresses his appreciation to the United Republic of Tanzania for its efforts and assistance in all aspects of the project.

B. Project management

Project team

13. In April 2013, the project team took complete form when the locally based, full-time Project Manager was brought on board. The inclusion of a dedicated project manager draws on lessons learned from recent capital projects within the Secretariat, including the capital master plan in New York and the new office facilities in Addis Ababa and Nairobi. The role of the Project Manager, who reports to the Head of the Registry (Arusha branch), is to ensure integrated project management, coordination and timeliness of action.

14. Since her arrival in Arusha, the Project Manager has submitted monthly progress reports, through the Head of the Registry (Arusha branch), to the Assistant Secretary-General, Registrar, of the Mechanism, to ensure that he is fully briefed on all key achievements and any potential issues or challenges that have been identified during the reporting period. The reports highlight the key activities undertaken with stakeholders and provide detailed information regarding the Project Manager's work in the various areas of her responsibility.

Coordination and cooperation with stakeholders

15. Since the submission of the previous report of the Secretary-General on the project (A/67/696), the project has benefitted from the commitment shown by senior management throughout the Secretariat. The Mechanism continues to work in close cooperation with the Office of Central Support Services of the Department of Management, which has provided guidance and support in all aspects of project implementation. As the project has progressed, the Mechanism has also sought and received the assistance of other key stakeholders in the Secretariat. The Department of Safety and Security and the Office of Information and Communications Technology have provided high-level expert advice on detailed functional requirements for the facility in the areas of security and information technology and communications. In addition, the Office of Legal Affairs has provided legal advice to the project team and has drafted key legal documents related to the project.

16. The Mechanism and the Office of Central Support Services liaise on a regular basis, by videoconferences, conference calls and correspondence. Other stakeholders, including the departments and offices mentioned above, are brought into the discussions, as needed.

17. The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia have continued to offer technical assistance to the project, in particular in the areas of security, telecommunications, finance, human resources and procurement. The Mechanism has collaborated extensively with the Tribunals in developing design requirements. The Tribunals have provided advice based on their experience on the ground, particularly in relation to the areas of security, information technology and communications and conference services. These requirements were then transmitted to various entities in the Secretariat, including the Department of Safety and Security and the Office of Information and Communications Technology, which further provided high-level advice to ensure that the overall strategic objectives of the Organization in those areas are incorporated into the design.

Risk management

18. A preliminary risk register, which provides a schedule of risks and their anticipated outcomes, has been created in order to manage project risks. It identifies potential risks related to technical and quality issues, schedule and budget, where possible. Risks will be quantified to assess whether the contingency and amounts budgeted will be adequate. The register will be monitored and updated regularly by the Project Manager and shared with key project stakeholders. It will enable the project team to make risk-based decisions, which will, in turn, help to ensure that the project successfully meets its objectives and outputs.

C. Procurement

19. In order to move the project forward while a dedicated procurement officer is being recruited for the project, the Mechanism, in consultation with the Office of Central Support Services, sought the immediate support of the Procurement Office of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia to provide services in relation to undertaking the solicitation process for the architectural and engineering design services. As the tendering and procurement processes for the construction firm will require specialized expertise in construction-related procurement that the Tribunal does not possess, a dedicated procurement officer is being recruited. The procurement officer will be based in Entebbe, Uganda, at the Regional Service Centre, so as to benefit from the existing United Nations procurement infrastructure located there, while still remaining in close proximity to the site in the United Republic of Tanzania.

20. The solicitation exercise for the architectural and engineering design consultant was carried out in accordance with United Nations Financial Regulations and Rules. To ensure open competition and geographical diversity among potential qualified vendors, the Mechanism published an expression of interest in both print and electronic media at the local, regional and international levels. A bidders' conference was held in Arusha in July 2013, to allow potential qualified vendors to physically inspect the site so that location-specific costs could be incorporated into their bids. As part of the Mechanism's commitment to include local knowledge and capacity in the implementation of the project, a key requirement in the selection process was that the firm should have a local business presence in Africa.

21. Based on the recommendation of the Office of Central Support Services and pending the finalization of the land agreement between the United Nations and the United Republic of Tanzania, the Mechanism is currently negotiating a contract with the consultant for the first stage of the consultancy involving pre-design preparation services. The Mechanism anticipates being able to enter into contract with the selected firm in the first quarter of 2014.

D. Project design

22. In his previous report, the Secretary-General set out the conceptual design of the project, which took into account the specific site conditions, as well as the overall programmatic objectives of the Mechanism. The design revolves around an open courtyard with a single, prominent tree — representing justice in many parts of Africa — to serve as the focal point of the courtyard and the archives, court and office buildings. Because of the limited and contained scope of the project, it was developed in-house using existing resources.

23. Taking into account lessons learned from other capital projects in the region, which recommended that design objectives and requirements be identified during the design phase, the Mechanism decided to clearly identify and define design objectives and detailed functional requirements for the new facility, in particular with respect to security and information technology and communications. Once a contract has been signed with the architectural and engineering design consultant, such information will be provided to the consultant so that it can be taken into account during the design phase.

24. During 2014, the consultant will develop a detailed design for the facility based on the conceptual design set out in the previous report of the Secretary-General. The work of the consultant is divided into stages. The first stage, which will commence when the contract between the United Nations and the consultant is signed, involves pre-design preparation services. During this stage, the consultant will produce a design brief, which will be reviewed and appraised in conjunction with the conceptual design documents for confirmation of key project requirements and constraints.

25. During the detailed design stage, the consultant will be required to submit a design proposal for the new facilities that conforms to the authorized budget and approved timeline. The consultant will carry out site investigations and tests in order to complete the technical calculations, and will prepare a preliminary and final cost breakdown and estimate on the basis of the detailed design, which will be subject to approval by the Mechanism. An environmental impact assessment will be carried out to assess the potential hazards and impact of the construction. The consultant will also be responsible for preparing and producing tender documents for construction. The Mechanism anticipates that the sourcing process for the construction firm will begin in the first half of 2014.

E. Outcomes of bilateral exchanges regarding shared facilities

26. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 67/244 B, the Secretary-General has continued bilateral exchanges with judicial institutions such as the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights to discuss issues of mutual interest, including exploring the possibility of sharing facilities.

27. Since the adoption of resolution 67/244 B, the Mechanism has met with the Registrar of the African Court on two occasions. During these meetings, both parties expressed interest in the possibility of sharing facilities, but were unable to establish concrete areas of cooperation, as the process of building the permanent structure of the African Court is still in its early phases. The Mechanism remains open to the possibility of sharing common services and/or space wherever it is efficient, economical and secure to do so, and will continue to explore potential areas of cooperation with the African Court as the project to build its permanent structure advances.

III. Project accountability

28. The General Assembly, in its resolution 67/244 B, requested the Secretary-General to entrust the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) with ensuring effective oversight of the implementation of the project. Pursuant to that request, the Assistant Secretary-General, Registrar, requested OIOS to arrange for a continuous audit of the project, with the project team meeting periodically with the Resident Auditor of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, in order to ensure that the advice and recommendations of OIOS are systematically considered and incorporated into the execution of the project. The first audit of the project is scheduled for the second quarter of 2014. OIOS has committed to reporting the audit results to the General Assembly through its annual reports.

IV. Project schedule

29. As stated in the previous report of the Secretary-General, in response to the request of Member States to reduce the time needed to complete the construction while guaranteeing effective oversight of the project, the project team, chaired by the Registrar of the Mechanism and composed of representatives of the Mechanism and the Office of Central Support Services, took a number of actions to considerably reduce the project schedule by a total of 15 months — from five years and three months to four years.

30. The project timeline set out in the previous report of the Secretary-General has been carefully reviewed. The Mechanism considers that it is not feasible to further shorten the duration of the project without compromising the quality of the design and construction. In addition to the considerable reduction in the schedule already achieved, the Mechanism is bound to adhere to several strict timelines established by United Nations procurement procedures, in order to ensure that all United Nations Financial Regulations and Rules relating to procurement are adhered to, and the United Nations procurement principles are upheld, when soliciting the necessary services for the project.

31. While the project has experienced a slight delay of approximately two months in entering into a contract with the architectural and engineering design consultant, the Mechanism's proactive approach of identifying the design requirements of the new facilities should help to mitigate the small lag in the schedule. Additional measures taken by the Mechanism include working with the Office of Central Support Services to expedite internal approval and review processes of the architectural and engineering design consultancy services and the construction procurement exercises.

32. The Secretary-General considers that these developments will not have a significant impact on the cost of the project. The Mechanism remains committed to completing the project within the cost estimate provided in the previous report of the Secretary-General and approved by the General Assembly in resolution 67/244 B.

33. A detailed project schedule is contained in the annex to the present report.

V. Project expenditures, funding arrangements and anticipated costs

34. By its resolution 66/240 A, the General Assembly appropriated an initial amount of $3 million for the project. Having considered the budget proposals of the Mechanism for the biennium 2014-2015, which included the resources for the project, the Assembly, by its resolution 68/257, appropriated an additional amount of $5,787,700, bringing the total amount of resources for the project to $8,787,700, corresponding to the total requirements proposed for the project.

35. The table below provides the actual expenditures as at 31 December 2013 and projected further expenditures during 2014 and 2015.

Expenditures for the period 2013-2015

	Projected expenditure (in United States dollars)			
Description	*2013[a]*	*2014*	*2015*	*Total*
Construction cost	–	636 589	5 729 298	6 365 887
Architect and project management costs				
Architect fees[b]	–	381 954	254 635	636 589
Project supervision and management[c]	155 919	267 948	211 933	635 800
Travel[d]	12 396	45 378	41 302	99 086
Subtotal	**168 315**	**695 289**	**507 871**	**1 371 475**
Total project costs (exclusive of contingency)	**168 315**	**1 331 878**	**6 237 169**	**7 737 362**
Contingency[e]	–	152 781	897 590	1 050 371
Overall costs (inclusive of contingency)	**168 315**	**1 484 659**	**7 134 759**	**8 787 733**

[a] Actual expenditure from inception to 31 December 2013.

[b] Reflects the cost of hiring an external architectural consultant firm to produce detailed construction documents, perform construction administration duties and assume the responsibility of architect of record.

[c] Reflects the cost of hiring a project manager for day-to-day management and coordination of the project activities.

[d] Reflects the cost of travel of staff between New York, The Hague and Arusha to provide technical assistance to the project.

[e] Calculated at 15 per cent of the construction costs and architect fees.

36. The Mechanism has initiated discussions with the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia in order to explore the possibility of utilizing useable furniture and equipment, such as generators, courtroom equipment, desks and bookshelves, of the Tribunals in the new facility. This approach is in line with resolution 67/244 B, in which the General Assembly encouraged the Secretary-General to complete the courtroom in a cost-effective manner, and to allocate the resources provided in the most effective and efficient manner.

VI. Conclusion

37. Despite the slight delay that the project has experienced, considerable progress has been made with regard to a number of key milestones. In April 2013, the Project Manager joined the project team and since that time has provided day-to-day management of the project on the ground in Arusha.

38. Arrangements to formalize the grant of land from the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations are well under way. On 26 November 2013, the agreement between the United Republic of Tanzania and the United Nations concerning the headquarters of the Mechanism, Arusha branch, was signed. A supplementary agreement governing the grant of land and the construction of the new facilities is currently being finalized.

39. The procurement of the architectural and engineering design consultant is nearly complete. This design, which is a key milestone in the schedule of the project, will serve as the basis for creating the tender documentation that will be used to procure the construction service. The sourcing process for the construction company is scheduled to commence during the first half of 2014.

40. The Mechanism continues to monitor the project closely and to undertake any measures necessary to mitigate potential risks, so as to ensure that the project is completed within the overall timeline and budget approved by the General Assembly.

VII. Action to be taken by the General Assembly

41. **The General Assembly is requested to take note of the present report, which provides an update on the progress made on the project during the reporting period.**

Annex

Projected project schedule

	As set out in document A/66/754		*As set out in document A/67/696*		*Current projection*		
Activity	*Start*	*Complete*	*Start*	*Complete*	*Start*	*Complete*	*Status*
General Assembly approval to proceed with schematic design	–	Early 2012	–	Early 2012	–	Early 2012	Completed
Site selection	Early 2012	Late 2012	Early 2012	Late 2012	Early 2012	Late 2012	Completed
Programming	Early 2012	Mid-2012	Early 2012	Late 2012	Early 2012	Late 2012	Completed
Recruit the project manager	Early 2012	Mid-2012	Mid-2012	Early 2013	Mid-2012	Mid-2013	Completed
Conceptual design	Late 2012	Early 2013	Mid-2012	Late 2012	Mid-2012	Late 2012	Completed
Cost estimate	Early 2013	Mid-2013	Late 2012	Late 2012	Late 2012	Late 2012	Completed
General Assembly approval to proceed with design and construction	–	Mid-2013	–	Early 2013	–	Early 2013	Completed
Recruit architectural consultant	Mid-2012	Late 2012	Early 2013	Mid-2013	Mid-2013	Early 2014	Final stage
Design development and construction documents	Mid-2013	Early 2014	Mid-2013	Early 2014	Mid-2013	Early 2014	In progress
Tender for construction contract	Early 2014	Late 2014	Early 2014	Late 2014	Mid-2014	Late 2014	–
Contract negotiations, award and mobilization	Late 2014	Mid-2015	Late 2014	Late 2014	Late 2014	Late 2014	–
Construction phase and interior fit-out	Mid-2015	Early 2017	Early 2015	Late 2015	Early 2015	Late 2015	–
Occupancy	–	Early/ Mid-2017	–	Late 2015	–	Late 2015	–

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Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East: United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

Budget for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The present report contains the budget for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, which amounts to $62,417,100.

The budget provides for the deployment of 1,284 military contingent personnel, 58 international staff (including 12 temporary positions) and 110 national staff.

The proposed budget of $62,417,100 for the 2014/15 period represents an increase of 2.9 per cent as compared with the appropriation of $60,654,500 for the 2013/14 period. The increase is attributable mainly to additional requirements for civilian personnel resulting from a lower vacancy factor for national and international temporary staff and additional requirements for military personnel owing to the deployment of 34 additional military contingent personnel in the light of the prevailing security situation. The increased requirements are offset in part by reduced requirements for construction services, alteration and renovation services, personal protection and training for newly deployed military personnel already provisioned in the 2013/14 budget.

The total resource requirements for UNDOF for the financial period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 have been linked to the Force's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, organized according to the operations and support components. The human resources of the Force, in terms of the number of personnel, have been attributed to the individual components, with the exception of the Force's executive direction and management, which can be attributed to the Force as a whole.

The explanations of variances in resource levels, both human resources and financial resources, have been linked, where applicable, to specific outputs planned by the Force.

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July to 30 June)

Category	Expenditure[a] (2012/13)	Apportionment[a] (2013/14)	Cost estimate (2014/15)	Variance	
				Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	22 982.2	31 277.1	32 460.8	1 183.7	3.8
Civilian personnel	13 304.4	15 189.7	16 769.5	1 579.8	10.4
Operational costs	17 204.1	14 187.7	13 186.8	(1 000.9)	(7.1)
Gross requirements	**53 490.7**	**60 654.5**	**62 417.1**	**1 762.6**	**2.9**
Staff assessment income	1 231.9	1 390.0	1 486.5	96.5	6.9
Net requirements	**52 258.8**	**59 264.5**	**60 930.6**	**1 666.1**	**2.8**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	**53 490.7**	**60 654.5**	**62 417.1**	**1 762.6**	**2.9**

[a] Reflects the realignment of resources for Government-provided personnel from the operational costs group to the civilian personnel group of expenditure, and the realignment of resources for the self-sustainment of uniformed personnel from the operational costs group to the military and police personnel group of expenditure.

Human resources[a]

	Military contingents	International staff	National staff	Temporary positions[b]	Total
Executive direction and management					
Approved 2013/14	–	5	–	2	7
Proposed 2014/15	–	5	–	2	7
Components					
Operations					
Approved 2013/14	1 250	–	–	–	**1 250**
Proposed 2014/15	1 284	–	–	–	**1 284**
Support					
Approved 2013/14	–	41	110	10	**161**
Proposed 2014/15	–	41	110	10	**161**
Total					
Approved 2013/14	1 250	46	110	12	**1 418**
Proposed 2014/15	1 284	46	110	12	**1 452**
Net change	**34**	–	–	–	**34**

[a] Represents highest level of authorized/proposed strength.
[b] Funded under general temporary assistance.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section IV of the present report.

I. Mandate and planned results

A. Overall

1. The mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) was established by the Security Council in its resolution 350 (1974). The most recent extension of the mandate was authorized by the Council in its resolution 2131 (2013), by which the Council renewed the mandate of the Force for a period of six months, until 30 June 2014.

2. By the same resolution, the Council called on the parties to the Disengagement of Forces Agreement to exercise maximum restraint and prevent any breaches of the ceasefire and the area of separation, and underscored that there should be no military activity of any kind in the area of separation. In addition, the Council stressed the need for continued vigilance to ensure the safety and security of UNDOF and Observer Group Golan personnel. The Council also underscored the need for UNDOF to have at its disposal all necessary means and resources to carry out its mandate safely and securely.

3. The Force is mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective, namely, to maintain international peace and security.

4. Within this overall objective, UNDOF will, during the budget period, contribute to a number of expected accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the results-based-budgeting frameworks. The frameworks are organized according to operations and support components, which are derived from the mandate of the Force.

5. Achievement of the expected accomplishments would lead to the fulfilment of the Security Council's objective within the lifetime of the Force. The indicators of achievement are a measure of progress towards such accomplishments during the budget period. The human resources of UNDOF, in terms of the number of personnel, have been attributed to the individual components, with the exception of the executive direction and management of the Force, which can be attributed to the Force as a whole. Variances in the number of personnel, compared with the 2013/14 budget, have been explained under the respective components.

6. The Force maintains the area of separation and monitors areas of limitation agreed in the May 1974 disengagement agreement. The area of separation is approximately 80 km in length from north to south, and varies in width from 12.5 km along the crest of Mount Hermon in the north to less than 400 m along the Syrian Arab Republic-Jordan border in the south. UNDOF is deployed within and close to the area of separation, with 2 base camps, 21 permanently staffed positions and 10 outposts, of which 3 are permanently manned and 7 are staffed only as and when the operational situation requires. In view of the evolving security situation, UNDOF temporarily withdrew from two positions and two of the outposts manned by the Force. The military observers of Observer Group Golan, part of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), also temporarily withdrew from 3 of the 11 observation posts along the area of separation. The remaining observation posts are protected by UNDOF military contingents whenever the security situation requires. It is also planned for Observer Group Golan to reoccupy these facilities as and when the security situation warrants, and the reinforcement of UNDOF has been completed.

7. Force headquarters is located at Camp Faouar, the main logistics base is located at Camp Ziouani, and a representational office is maintained in Damascus. On each side of the area of separation are areas of limitation, each including three zones. The first zone of each area of limitation extends to 10 km from each side of the area of separation, the second extends another 10 km from the first zone, and the third extends another 5 km from the second zone.

B. Planning assumptions and mission support initiatives

8. The deterioration of the security situation in the Syrian Arab Republic has continued to significantly affect the UNDOF area of operations. The ongoing military activities of the Syrian armed forces and armed members of the opposition in the area of separation continue to have the potential to heighten tensions between the parties to the disengagement agreement; jeopardize the long-held ceasefire between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic; and heighten the risk to United Nations personnel. The mandate of UNDOF remains an important element in ensuring the stability of the region. Within this challenging operational environment, UNDOF will continue to fulfil its mandate of maintaining the ceasefire between the Israeli and Syrian forces and supervising their disengagement across the area of separation through a temporary adjustment of its operations, with a view to ensuring its ability to implement its mandate safely and securely. UNDOF will continue to shift the focus of its activities from mobile patrolling and inspection to static observation, situational analysis, reporting and daily liaison with the parties to prevent the escalation of the situation across the ceasefire line.

9. UNDOF will continue to adopt and update mitigation measures in response to new threats in its operational environment and will continue to maintain efforts to improve the Force's self-defence capabilities and equipment in order to deter hostile actions against the Force's personnel and facilities, as well as to respond robustly within the rules of engagement. In order to enhance the safety, security and freedom of movement of UNDOF and Observer Group Golan personnel, the Force will also improve its capabilities to counter improvised explosive devices. The Force will continue to implement the rehabilitation programme to maintain and upgrade its equipment and infrastructure, in order to maintain its operational and security capacity. In addition, UNDOF plans to construct a new position to replace an existing position from which the Force temporarily withdrew in the light of the prevailing security situation. This new position is expected to accommodate 40 personnel in the south of the area of separation.

10. During the 2014/15 period, the Force's liaison with the parties to help maintain stability and prevent the escalation of the situation, and its engagement with local authorities and the local population to explain the Force's mandate and activities will remain essential in its efforts to ensure the safety and security of United Nations personnel on the ground. In addition, the long-term presence of mines in the vicinity of the ceasefire line in the area of separation and the deterioration of their detonation systems pose a threat to UNDOF personnel and local inhabitants. With enhanced mine-clearing and detection capacity, the Force will continue to carry out the removal of mines, unexploded ordnance and improvised explosive devices that may endanger its personnel.

11. The support component will continue to maintain its support functions in three locations (Camp Faouar, Camp Ziouani and the representational office in Damascus) to ensure effective mission support and mitigate security risks to its personnel. Given the fragile security situation in the UNDOF area of operations on the Bravo side, UNDOF also intends to further enhance the alternate Force headquarters at Camp Ziouani on the Alpha side in order to ensure the Force's business continuity. In order to ensure the continuity of information and communications services in Camp Ziouani in the midst of or in response to the crisis or emergencies, the Force intends to deploy an international staff member from the Communications Section and one from the Information Technology Section on a full-time basis in Camp Ziouani to strengthen and supervise the entire information and communications technology system as part of the implementation of the business continuity and contingency plan. The Force will also ensure the protection of the personnel moving within the area of operations on the Bravo side through the use of armoured vehicles in formed convoys. In addition, logistics movements will be provided with armed escorts.

12. As the security situation has adversely affected the ability of vendors on the Bravo side to deliver goods and supplies to UNDOF facilities, the Force intends to fulfil its major operational requirements on the Alpha side, namely, repairs and maintenance of heavy-duty armoured vehicles, acquisition of spare parts for vehicles and contracted medical services. In addition, the continued closure of the Damascus airport and the inaccessibility of the Latakia seaport necessitate that the Force continue using temporary ports of entry and departure in Beirut and Tel Aviv for troop rotations, routine travel, and import of goods and materials to the Force's area of operations.

13. In order to implement the aforementioned concept of operations adopted by the Force, it is proposed, in the light of the increasing number of violations of the agreement and frequent disruptions of the Force's operations, to retain the 12 temporary international positions approved in the 2013/14 period to: (a) perform critical functions of daily liaison with the parties to the disengagement agreement and provision of substantive analysis on issues and developments in the UNDOF area of operations and the region related to the implementation of the Force's mandate and the engagement with the parties to the disengagement agreement; (b) ensure the safety and security of UNDOF personnel that remains essential for enabling the Force to continue to implement its mandate; and (c) facilitate the administrative support and logistical activities of UNDOF required to carry out its mandated tasks effectively.

14. In addition, the Mission Support Division will continue to adapt its organization in order to streamline service delivery on both sides of the area of separation and to adapt to the change in business processes resulting from the implementation of the Umoja enterprise system and the global field support strategy. This process will be managed by the Chief of Integrated Support Services, who will also supervise the activities of the General Services Section and the Administrative Officers in order to improve supply-chain management in line with the global field support strategy. In addition, the Geographical Information Services Section will be transferred from the Integrated Support Services to the Regional Information and Communications Technology Services, in line with the global field support strategy.

15. As reflected in the table in section II.C of the present report, the 2014/15 budget takes into account efficiency gains through the installation of solar water heating systems at positions, which will reduce electricity costs by $14,200.

C. Regional mission cooperation

16. UNDOF will continue to foster close cooperation with the other field missions in the region. Periodic meetings are planned with UNTSO, the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) in order to review and enhance coordination and discuss developing issues that have an impact on the regional situation. In addition, the missions in the region will continue to share daily and weekly situation reports and periodic analytical assessments of issues that have an impact on their operations. The Force will also continue to rely on the UNIFIL Regional Conduct and Discipline Team, which will also continue to serve the missions in the region. In addition, the Regional Information and Communications Technology Services of the Force will continue to maintain the Middle Eastern hub, providing services to peacekeeping missions and special political missions in the region.

17. UNDOF will also continue to provide the necessary support to the UNTSO military observers (Observer Group Golan) under its operational control and to the UNTSO liaison office in Damascus. At the same time, the Force will continue to rely on the shared support from UNIFIL for some of its logistical requirements. UNDOF, UNTSO, UNIFIL and UNFICYP will undertake joint training programmes on geographic information systems mapping and information and communications technology services.

18. UNDOF will continue to maintain contacts and coordination, as necessary, with counterparts from the other peacekeeping operations in the region (UNTSO and UNIFIL), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the Office of the Joint Special Representative in Damascus and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) on humanitarian issues.

D. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

19. In order to facilitate the presentation of proposed changes in human resources, six categories of possible action with respect to staffing have been identified. Annex I.A to the present report provides definitions of the six categories.

Executive direction and management

20. Overall mission direction and management are to be provided by the immediate Office of the Force Commander/Head of Mission.

Table 1
Human resources: executive direction and management

	International staff								
	USG–ASG	D-2–D-1	P-5–P-4	P-3–P-2	FS/GS/Security	*Subtotal*	National staff/United Nations Volunteers		*Total*
Office of the Force Commander/Head of Mission									
Approved 2013/14	1	–	1	2	1	5	–	–	5
Proposed 2014/15	1	–	1	2	1	5	–	–	5
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Approved temporary positions[a] 2013/14			2			2	–	–	2
Proposed temporary positions[a] 2014/15	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	2
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total									
Approved 2013/14	1	–	3	2	1	7	–	–	7
Proposed 2014/15	1	–	3	2	1	7	–	–	7
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[a] Funded under general temporary assistance.

Component 1: operations

21. The Force will continue to exercise responsibility for the maintenance of the ceasefire in the area of separation by manning static positions and conducting patrols and around-the-clock observations to ascertain that military forces of either party do not breach the area of separation. In order to ensure the effective implementation of its mandate in a safe and secure manner within the challenging operational environment, UNDOF will consider further adjustments to its posture and operations as well as implement additional mitigation measures. In addition, UNDOF will continuously review its contingency planning on an ongoing basis, taking into account the evolving situation in the area of operations. The Office of the Force Commander/Head of Mission will continue to liaise with the parties in order to help maintain stability in the area of operations and prevent the escalation of the situation between the two parties resulting from the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic. UNDOF will, to the extent possible and considering the security environment, conduct liaison with local authorities and engage with the local population to explain the Force's mandate and activities as part of the effort to ensure the safety and security of the personnel of UNDOF and of the Observer Group Golan. The Force will continue to secure and facilitate the passage of civilians through the Alpha and Bravo gates crossing the area of separation, which is conducted by ICRC for humanitarian purposes. The Force will also continue to undertake the clearance of mines, unexploded ordnance and improvised explosive

devices from the area of separation to ensure the safety of local inhabitants, the safety of the personnel of the Force and the Observer Group Golan.

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
1.1 The parties act in accordance with and comply with the disengagement agreement	1.1.1 Maintenance of the separation of forces and areas of limitation

Outputs

- Weekly high-level meetings with Syrian authorities and with local Syrian officials, as needed, to address issues related to the implementation of the UNDOF mandate
- Biweekly high-level meetings with Israeli authorities related to the implementation of the UNDOF mandate and to ensure cooperation
- Weekly (on average) meetings with the parties to the disengagement agreement to de-escalate tensions resulting from repeated incidents of firing by the parties across the Alpha line owing to the civil conflict in the country and to discuss measures that both parties can take to prevent such incidents
- Weekly liaison meetings with the Israel Defense Forces liaison officers
- Weekly meetings with the relevant civilian and security authorities in the area of separation in order to increase awareness of the mandate, role and activities of UNDOF to ensure the safety and security of United Nations personnel
- 35,040 mobile daytime patrol days (6 troops x 16 patrols x 365 days) on armoured personnel carriers performing mobile operations
- 145,635 troop-manned position person days (19 troops x 21 positions x 365 days)
- 32,850 ready (rapid) reaction group person days (10 troops x 9 groups x 365 days)
- 730 special fact-finding team person days (2 troops x 1 team x 365 days)
- Protests of all violations of the disengagement agreement
- 4 reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council
- Immediate liaison with the parties during crisis situations
- Reoccupation of 1 position, 2 outposts and 3 observation posts from which the Force and the Observer Group Golan withdrew owing to hostile actions
- Facilitation of 12 periodic movements of persons across the area of separation for humanitarian purposes, supervised by ICRC

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
1.2 Reduced threat of mines in the area of separation	1.2.1 No persons killed or injured by mines and unexploded ordnance (2012/13: no casualties; 2013/14: no casualties; 2014/15: no casualties)

Outputs	
• Clearance of mines, unexploded ordnance and improvised explosive devises in the area of separation and continuous checking and clearance of patrol paths, as required for operational safety	
• Support to mine awareness action by briefing local residents on mine threats in the area of separation and removing and destroying mines identified by civilians	
Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
1.3 Increased awareness of the UNDOF mandate by the civilian population	1.3.1 No incidents of inadvertent crossing of the ceasefire line by civilians in the area of separation (2012/13: no incidents; 2013/14: no incidents; 2014/15: no incidents)
Outputs	
• Monthly meetings with civilian and security authorities in the area of separation on the implementation of the UNDOF mandate and on the coordination of activities on the Alpha line, including incident prevention	
Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
1.4 Deterrence of hostile action against the Force in the area of operations by all armed groups	1.4.1 No hostile action against UNDOF positions or patrols (2012/13: 7 incidents; 2013/14: no incidents; 2014/15: no incidents)
Outputs	
• Provision of 4 UNDOF armed troops on a daily basis to 6 observation posts of the Observer Group Golan on the Bravo side	
• 2,490 armed security escorts for the movement of personnel and supplies within the area of operations	
• 32,850 Force reserve company deterrent patrol days (30 troops x 3 platoons x 365 days) in armoured fighting vehicles in areas of conflict	
• Daily monitoring and analyses of developments in the region, in the country and in the area of operations in order to ensure the safety of UNDOF and Observer Group Golan personnel and properties	
External factors	
Continued cooperation with UNDOF by the parties to the disengagement agreement	

Table 2
Human resources: component 1, operations

Category	*Total*
Military contingents	
Approved 2013/14	1 250
Proposed 2014/15	1 284
Net change	**34**

Component 2: support

22. The support component reflects the work of the Mission Support Division and the Security Section. Support will be provided to the authorized strength of 1,284 military contingent personnel as well as to the proposed civilian staffing establishment of 58 international and 110 national staff. The range of support will comprise all services, including logistical, administrative and security services, in support of the implementation of the Force's mandate for the delivery of related outputs and the introduction of further service improvements, as well as the realization of efficiency gains. In view of the roll-out of the Umoja enterprise system and the global field support strategy, the support component will further adjust its organizational structure and streamline its business processes in order to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery on both sides of the Force's area of responsibility.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
2.1 Efficient and effective logistical, administrative and security support to the Force	2.1.1 Completion of all infrastructure construction, renovation and reconstruction projects for all buildings or positions required for the operations of the Force to maintain its operational and security capacity and to meet minimum operating security standards
	2.1.2 Maintenance of the number of vehicle accidents to no more than 3 per 100 vehicles (2012/13: 2 accidents; 2013/14: 3 accidents; 2014/15: 3 accidents)
	2.1.3 8 per cent decrease in the number of light passenger vehicles (2012/13: 260; 2013/14: 197; 2014/15: 181)
	2.1.4 Decrease in the number of computing devices while ensuring support to additional military and civilian personnel through the rationalization of the utilization of the computing devices (2012/13: 495; 2013/14: 480; 2014/15: 468)
	2.1.5 No incidents endangering the physical safety of United Nations personnel during movements within the area of operations (2012/13: no incidents; 2013/14: no incidents; 2014/15: no incidents)
	2.1.6 Full implementation of the business continuity plan

Outputs

Service improvements

- Improvement of buildings, positions and infrastructure to meet the minimum operating security standards

- Efficient utilization of equipment through the improved management of non-expendable assets in order to rationalize utilization, maintenance costs and replacements and to minimize additional acquisitions
- Enhancement of the safety and protection of the Force's personnel through the utilization of armoured vehicles for all movements within the area of operations
- Implementation of alternate mission support modalities for support services continuity through the establishment of support-function offices at three different locations: Camp Faouar (the headquarters of the Force); Camp Ziouani (alternate headquarters of the Force on the Alpha side); and the representational office in Damascus
- Reinforcement of a stricter driver programme complemented by driver-awareness and road-safety campaigns, as well as penalties, including suspension and/or revocation of driving permits, for violations recorded by the CarLog system

Military, police and civilian personnel

- Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of 1,284 military contingent personnel
- Verification, monitoring and inspection of contingent-owned equipment in respect of 1,284 military contingent personnel
- Supply and storage of rations at 2 camps and 21 positions for 1,226 military contingent personnel (excluding staff officers)
- Administration of an average of 58 international and 110 national staff
- Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all military and civilian personnel, including training, prevention, monitoring and recommendations for remedial action where misconduct has occurred

Facilities and infrastructure

- Maintenance and repair of facilities at Camp Faouar, Camp Ziouani, the representational office in Damascus, military police detachment "C", 21 positions and 10 outposts in the area of separation
- Maintenance of 14 water wells and filtration systems
- Operation and maintenance of an average of 63 generators in 29 locations
- Construction of one new position in the south of the area of responsibility in a more suitable location in lieu of an existing position from which UNDOF withdrew
- Construction of a water storage facility at Camp Ziouani to store treated water from wastewater treatment plant
- Sanitation services for all of the Force's premises, including sewage and garbage collection and disposal

Ground transportation

- Operation and maintenance of 250 United Nations-owned vehicles and 9 contingent-owned armoured personnel carriers, through 3 workshops in 2 locations

Communications

- Support and maintenance of 9 private automatic branch exchanges, 1,100 telephone extensions, 2 satellite Earth stations, 565 two-way radios, 380 handy-talkies, 68 network routers, 22 repeater stations and 35 microwave links

Information technology

- Support and maintenance of a wide area network, 30 servers, 418 desktop computers, 50 laptop computers, 122 printers and 38 digital senders in 26 locations
- Support and maintenance of 485 e-mail accounts
- Support to the Geographical Information Systems Unit in the production of maps for administrative, planning and thematic mapping to support policy decisions, situational awareness and operational purposes

Medical

- Operation and maintenance of one level I hospital, one level I-plus hospital and one medical clinic for personnel of UNDOF and UNTSO and the local civilian population and refugees in need of emergency medical care
- Operation and maintenance of voluntary confidential HIV/AIDS counselling and testing facilities for all personnel
- HIV/AIDS sensitization programme for all mission personnel, including peer education

Security

- Provision of security advice and situational analysis to the senior leadership of the Force, including threat assessment and risk management for Camp Faouar, Camp Ziouani, the representational office in Damascus, as well as military police detachment "C", in the area of separation and 21 positions
- Provision of operational security and risk management services to monitor all aspects related to personnel safety during convoys of UNDOF personnel between Damascus, the UNDOF area of operations and the air and seaports of Beirut through organized and closely monitored convoys
- Improvement in security monitoring and situational analysis and enhancement of the warden system in the Force's area of responsibility
- Provision of recommendations to the Force Commander on the enhancement of the physical security posture for Camp Faouar, Camp Ziouani, the representational office in Damascus and UNDOF positions in the light of the current security situation
- Provision of 4,375 hours of training for all military and civilian personnel on convoy procedures and actions involving improvised explosive devices; awareness and use of the nuclear, biological and chemical kits; shelter procedures and camp protection; induction training; fire drills; and abduction/hostage incident awareness
- Investigation of security incidents and provision of advice to UNDOF personnel

External factors

Ability of vendors, contractors and suppliers to deliver goods and services as contracted

Table 3
Human resources: component 2, support

	International staff								
	USG–ASG	D-2–D-1	P-5–P-4	P-3–P-2	Field Service	Subtotal	National United Nations staff[a]	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Security Office									
Approved 2013/14	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	2
Proposed 2014/15	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	2
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Approved temporary positions[b] 2013/14	–	–	1	1	3	5	–	–	5
Proposed temporary positions[b] 2014/15	–	–	1	1	3	5	–	–	5
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal									
Approved 2013/14	–	–	1	3	3	7	–	–	7
Proposed 2014/15	–	–	1	3	3	7	–	–	7
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mission Support Division Office of the Chief of Mission Support									
Approved 2013/14	–	1	2	2	10	15	45	–	60
Proposed 2014/15	–	1	2	2	5	10	26	–	36
Net change	–	–	–	–	(5)	(5)	(19)	–	(24)
Approved temporary positions[b] 2013/14	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	3
Proposed temporary positions[b] 2014/15	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	2
Net change	–	–	–	**(1)**	–	**(1)**	–	–	**(1)**
Subtotal									
Approved 2013/14	–	1	2	3	12	18	45	–	63
Proposed 2014/15	–	1	2	2	7	12	26	–	38
Net change	–	–	–	**(1)**	**(5)**	**(6)**	**(19)**	–	**(25)**
Integrated Support Services									
Approved 2013/14	–	–	2	1	9	12	54	–	66
Proposed 2014/15	–	–	2	–	14	16	72	–	88
Net change	–	–	–	**(1)**	**5**	**4**	**18**	–	**22**
Approved temporary positions[b] 2013/14	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	2

	International staff								
	USG-ASG	D-2-D-1	P-5-P-4	P-3-P-2	Field Service	Subtotal	National United Nations staff	Volunteers	Total
Proposed temporary positions[b] 2014/15	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	3
Net change	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	**1**
Approved 2013/14	–	–	2	1	11	14	54	–	68
Proposed 2014/15	–	–	2	1	16	19	72	–	91
Net change	–	–	–	–	**5**	**5**	**18**	–	**23**
Regional Information and Communications Technology Services									
Approved 2013/14	–	–	1	–	11	12	11	–	23
Proposed 2014/15	–	–	1	1	11	13	12	–	25
Net change	–	–	–	**1**	–	**1**	**1**	–	**2**
Total									
Approved 2013/14	–	1	6	7	37	51	110	–	161
Proposed 2014/15	–	1	6	7	37	51	110	–	161
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[a] Including National Professional Officers and national General Service staff.
[b] Funded under general temporary assistance.

Mission Support Division

Office of the Chief of Mission Support

International staff: decrease of 5 posts and 1 temporary position

National staff: decrease of 19 posts

Integrated Support Services

International staff: net increase of 4 posts and 1 temporary position

National staff: net increase of 18 posts

23. The implementation of the global field support strategy, the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and the Umoja enterprise system have resulted in changes in business processes and strengthened financial resource management and oversight. In line with these changes, the Mission Support Division continues to review its organizational structure and rationalize delegation of roles and responsibilities in order to simplify and achieve a greater level of efficiency and clearer lines of accountability for service delivery. With a view to optimizing the timeliness, high quality and completeness of service delivery, it is proposed to consolidate all logistics support functions to the Integrated Support Services, whose main function is to provide support services and materials to the Force, by redeploying the General Services Section, comprising 5 Field Service posts, 19 national staff posts and 1 international temporary position of

Administrative Officer (P-3), from the Office of the Chief of Mission Support to the Integrated Support Services. The General Services Section would be responsible for: (a) arranging travel of civilian and military personnel; (b) controlling property, plant and equipment; (c) managing shipments, customs clearances and transportation of goods to areas of operations; (d) assisting in administrative matters for obtaining visa, entry and departure access for troop rotations and emplacements; and (e) addressing general operational issues.

24. In addition, one post of Geographical Information Systems Officer (P-3) and one post of Geographical Information Systems Assistant (national General Service) are proposed for redeployment to the Regional Information and Communications Technology Services, as explained in paragraph 25 below.

Regional Information and Communications Technology Services

International staff: increase of 1 post

National staff: increase of 1 post

25. It is proposed to redeploy, in accordance with the global field service strategy, the Geographical Information Services Section, comprising one post of Geographical Information Systems Officer (P-3) and one post of Geographical Information Systems Assistant (national General Service), from the Integrated Support Services with a view to integrating all information technology-related support functions under one entity in order to better respond to the requirements of the Force in a comprehensive manner.

26. Based on the review of the staffing structure of the Regional Information and Communications Technology Services, it is proposed to change the functions of one Field Service post of a Material and Assets Assistant to the functions of an Information Systems Assistant to enable the effective management of the increased workload in the UNDOF area of operations, owing to the deployment of additional military contingents, and the relocation of support functions to three different locations, in the light of the current security situation. The incumbent will supervise the work of the Information Technology Section to manage the complex e-mail system, Internet and data services in UNDOF locations.

II. Financial resources

A. Overall

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is 1 July to 30 June.)

Category	Expenditure[a] (2012/13)	Apportionment[a] (2013/14)	Cost estimates (2013/14)	Variance	
				Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(3)-(2)	(5)=(4)÷(2)
Military and police personnel					
Military observers					
Military contingents	22 982.2	31 277.1	32 460.8	1 183.7	3.8
United Nations police					
Formed police units					
Subtotal	**22 982.2**	**31 277.1**	**32 460.8**	**1 183.7**	**3.8**
Civilian personnel					
International staff	9 163.0	8 632.1	9 807.6	1 175.5	13.6
National staff	4 080.9	4 299.3	4 385.0	85.7	2.0
United Nations Volunteers					
General temporary assistance	60.5	2 258.3	2 576.9	318.6	14.1
Government-provided personnel					
Subtotal	**13 304.4**	**15 189.7**	**16 769.5**	**1 579.8**	**10.4**
Operational costs					
Civilian electoral observers					
Consultants	11.1	20.5	11.1	(9.4)	(45.9)
Official travel	802.2	572.4	437.2	(135.2)	(23.6)
Facilities and infrastructure	7 274.4	7 713.2	6 794.6	(918.6)	(11.9)
Ground transportation	4 128.1	2 299.0	2 677.3	378.3	16.5
Air transportation					
Naval transportation					
Communications	893.2	908.0	987.3	79.3	8.7
Information technology	949.2	732.3	983.7	251.4	34.3
Medical	175.0	271.1	313.2	42.1	15.5
Special equipment	744.4		90.0	90.0	
Other supplies, services and equipment	2 226.5	1 671.2	892.4	(778.8)	(46.6)
Quick-impact projects					
Subtotal	**17 204.1**	**14 187.7**	**13 186.8**	**(1 000.9)**	**(7.1)**
Gross requirements	**53 490.7**	**60 654.5**	**62 417.1**	**1 762.6**	**2.9**
Staff assessment income	1 231.9	1 390.0	1 486.5	96.5	6.9
Net requirements	**52 258.8**	**59 264.5**	**60 930.6**	**1 666.1**	**2.8**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)					
Total requirements	**53 490.7**	**60 654.5**	**62 417.1**	**1 762.6**	**2.9**

[a] Reflects the realignment of resources for Government-provided personnel from the operational costs group to the civilian personnel group of expenditure, and the realignment of resources for the self-sustainment of uniformed personnel from the operational costs group to the military and police personnel group of expenditure.

B. Non-budgeted contributions

27. The estimated value of non-budgeted contributions for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 is as follows:

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	Estimated value
Status-of-forces agreement	879.5
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	
Total	**879.5**

C. Efficiency gains

28. The cost estimates for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 take into account the following efficiency initiatives:

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	Amount	Initiative
Facilities and infrastructure	14.2	Installation of solar water heating system in three positions, which will reduce electricity consumption
Total	**14.2**	

D. Vacancy factors

29. The cost estimates for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 take into account the following vacancy factors:

(Percentage)

Category	Actual 2012/13	Budgeted 2013/14	Projected 2014/15
Military and police personnel			
Military contingents	5.8	5.0	3.0
Civilian personnel			
International staff	8.7	10.9	5.0
National staff	8.2	9.0	6.0
Temporary positions[a]			
International staff	50.0	10.0	5.0

[a] Funded under general temporary assistance.

30. The proposed delayed deployment factor of 3 per cent for military contingents is based on the average vacancy rate of 3.4 per cent for the period from July to

December 2013 and the projected deployment of additional contingent personnel. The proposed vacancy factor of 5 per cent for international staff and international temporary staff is based on the average vacancy rate of 5.1 per cent for international staff for the period from July to December 2013 and the current status of recruitment for international temporary staff. The proposed vacancy factor of 6 per cent for national staff is based on the average vacancy rate of 9.5 per cent for the period from July to December 2013 and the current status of recruitment of vacant national posts.

E. Contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment

31. Requirements for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 are based on standard reimbursement rates for major equipment and self-sustainment in the total amount of $1,844,500 as follows:

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	Estimated amount
Major equipment	
Military contingents	1 632.1
Subtotal	**1 632.1**
Self-sustainment	
Facilities and infrastructure	33.9
Communications	91.0
Medical	–
Special equipment	87.5
Subtotal	**212.4**
Total	**1 844.5**

Mission factors	Percentage	Effective date	Last review date
A. Applicable to mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	–	1 July 1996	–
Intensified operational condition factor	–	1 July 1996	–
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	–	1 July 1996	–
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.25-3.50		

F. Training

32. The estimated resource requirements for training for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 are as follows:

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	Estimated amount
Consultants	
Training consultants	11.1
Official travel	
Official travel, training	244.6
Other supplies, services and equipment	
Training fees, supplies and services	30.0
Total	**285.7**

33. The number of participants planned for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, compared to previous periods, is as follows:

(Number of participants)

	International staff			National staff			Military and police personnel		
	Actual, 2012/13	Planned, 2013/14	Proposed, 2014/15	Actual, 2012/13	Planned, 2013/14	Proposed, 2014/15	Actual, 2012/13	Planned, 2013/14	Proposed, 2014/15
Internal	75	123	118	50	145	140	130	144	144
External[a]	36	42	54	6	53	52	6	4	6
Total	**111**	**165**	**172**	**56**	**198**	**192**	**136**	**148**	**150**

[a] Including staff from the United Nations Logistics Base and outside the mission area.

34. The training programme planned for the Force for the 2014/15 period focuses on enhancing substantive and technical skills, as well as the development of leadership, management and organizational abilities, for a total of 139 courses for 514 mission personnel. The training programme emphasizes strengthening the substantive and technical capacity of staff through courses in finance and budget, communications, personnel, procurement, contract management, engineering, ground transportation, information systems, human resources management, security, HIV/AIDS awareness, conduct and discipline, and logistics.

G. Mine detection and mine-clearing services

35. The estimated resource requirements for mine detection and mine-clearing services for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 are as follows:

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	Estimated value
Other supplies, services and equipment	
Mine detection and mine-clearing supplies	3.5

III. Analysis of variances[1]

36. The standard terminology applied with respect to the analysis of resource variances in this section are defined in annex I.B to the present report. The terminology used remains the same as in previous reports.

	Variance	
Military contingents	$1 183.7	3.8%

- **Mandate: increase in the authorized strength from 1,250 to 1,284 military contingent personnel**

37. The additional requirements are attributable mainly to the deployment of an additional 34 military contingent personnel and a mechanized company equipped with armoured vehicles and the deployment of additional armoured personnel carriers capable of countering improvised explosive devices. In addition, the variance reflects the application of a 3 per cent delayed deployment factor compared to 5 per cent applied in the 2013/14 period. The variance is offset in part by the exclusion of a provision for freight costs for the deployment and repatriation of contingent-owned equipment.

	Variance	
International staff	$1 175.5	13.6%

- **Management: additional inputs and same outputs**

38. The additional requirements are attributable mainly to the increase in the percentage of common staff costs to net salaries from 97 per cent for the 2013/14 period to 104 per cent applied in the 2014/15 budget, and the application of a 5 per cent vacancy factor for the 2014/15 period compared with 10.9 per cent applied in the 2013/14 period, based on recent incumbency patterns.

	Variance	
General temporary assistance	$318.6	14.1%

- **Management: additional inputs and same outputs**

39. The additional requirements are attributable mainly to the increase in the percentage of common staff costs to net salary from 97 per cent for the 2013/14 period to 104 per cent applied in the 2014/15 budget, and to the application of the vacancy factor of 5 per cent in the 2014/15 budget compared with 10 per cent applied for the 2013/14 period, owing to the expeditious personnel recruitment process.

[1] Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars. Analysis is provided for variances of at least plus or minus 5 per cent or $100,000.

	Variance	
Consultants	($9.4)	(45.9%)

- **Management: reduced inputs and outputs**

40. The reduced requirements are attributable to the planned engagement of fewer training consultants in the light of the prevailing security situation.

	Variance	
Official travel	($135.2)	(23.6%)

- **Management: reduced inputs and same outputs**

41. The reduced requirements are attributable mainly to the exclusion of requirements for the deployment of staff on temporary duty assignment to support UNDOF operations during the 2013/14 period.

	Variance	
Facilities and infrastructure	($918.6)	(11.9%)

- **Management: reduced inputs and same outputs**

42. The reduced requirements are attributable mainly to the completion of the acquisition of accommodation equipment and of construction projects for the deployment of additional military contingents in the 2013/14 period.

	Variance	
Ground transportation	$378.3	16.5%

- **Management: additional inputs and same outputs**

43. The additional requirements relate mainly to the deployment of additional military contingents and the increased utilization of armoured vehicles for personnel movements, resulting in an increase in fuel consumption. In addition, the variance results from the rental of vehicles to support troop rotations and logistics activities in Beirut.

	Variance	
Communications	$79.3	8.7%

- **Management: additional inputs and same outputs**

44. The additional requirements are attributable mainly to an allocation of indirect costs to support Umoja and other information technology systems in the field. A detailed explanation is contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the overview of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations (A/68/731).

	Variance	
Information technology	$251.4	34.3%

- **Management: additional inputs and outputs**

45. The additional requirements are attributable mainly to the fees charged for the implementation of Umoja and the acquisition of geographic information system software packages.

	Variance	
Medical	$42.1	15.5%

- **Management: additional inputs and outputs**

46. The additional requirements are attributable mainly to the projected cost of medical services at a contracted level III hospital on the Alpha side, in the light of the prevailing security situation, and to the deployment of additional military contingent personnel.

	Variance	
Special equipment	$90.0	100.0%

- **Management: additional inputs and outputs**

47. The additional requirements are attributable to the acquisition of night vision equipment to support the deployment of additional military contingent personnel.

	Variance	
Other supplies, services and equipment	($778.8)	(46.6%)

- **Management: reduced inputs and same outputs**

48. The reduced requirements are attributable mainly to the completion of the acquisition of personal protection gear for additional contingent personnel and the exclusion of requirements for the training of contingent personnel, which related to the 2013/14 period. The variance is offset in part by increased requirements for customs clearance services on the Alpha and Bravo sides, resulting from a change in the port of delivery, in the light of the security situation.

IV. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

49. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of UNDOF are:**

(a) **The appropriation of the amount of $62,417,100 for the maintenance of the Force for the 12-month period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015;**

(b) **The assessment of the amount in subparagraph (a) above at a monthly rate of $5,201,425 should the Security Council decide to continue the mandate of the Force.**

V. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the requests and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions endorsed by the General Assembly

A. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

(A/66/718/Add.10)

Request/recommendation	*Action taken to implement request/recommendation*
The Advisory Committee takes note of the adoption by UNDOF of a mission support plan and its intended objectives. The Committee expects that subsequent budgets and performance reports will provide information on the efficiencies realized as a result of its implementation (para. 23).	Information on the efficiencies realized as a result of the implementation of the UNDOF mission support plan is provided in section II.C of the 2012/13 budget performance report (A/68/596). In addition, projected efficiency gains for the 2014/15 period, which amount to $14,200, are provided in section II.C of the present report.

(A/67/780/Add.1)

Request/recommendation	*Action taken to implement request/recommendation*
The Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to carefully monitor developments in the UNDOF mission area and to revert to the payment of salaries to national staff in the appropriate national currency as soon as economic conditions permit (para. 27).	The economic situation in the Syrian Arab Republic continues to deteriorate and will not permit a return to payment in the national currency in the short to medium term.
The Committee recommends that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to further review the level of vehicle holdings in UNDOF, including, if applicable, justification for holdings in excess of the standard ratios, and to report thereon in the context of the proposed budget for the 2014/15 financial period (para. 38).	UNDOF reduced its light passenger vehicle holdings from 344 to 260 during the 2012/13 period. The Force will further reduce its light passenger vehicle holdings in the 2014/15 budget period in line with operational requirements, taking into account the prevailing security situation in the mission area.

Request/recommendation	Action taken to implement request/recommendation
The Advisory Committee is of the view that further efficiencies may be identified in the use of computing devices, and looks forward to the results of the review of computer holdings in UNDOF (para. 40).	UNDOF is able to accommodate the increased requirements for computing devices related to the increase in the number of troops from 1,047 to 1,250 personnel and the addition of 10 international temporary positions approved in the 2013/14 period within its computer holdings through the rationalization of the use of the computers. UNDOF will continue its related review during the 2014/15 period with a view to reducing the computer holdings.
The Advisory Committee notes that the magnitude of reductions in expenditure under operational costs projected by the Force in the current financial period may be indicative of further opportunities for achieving savings through efficiency measures, and recommends that the General Assembly request UNDOF to identify further such measures in the context of the 2014/15 budget submission (para. 46).	The proposed 2014/15 resource requirements for operational costs have been formulated to include the projected efficiency gains resulting from mission support initiatives.

Annex I

Definitions

A. Terminology related to proposed changes in human resources

The following terminology has been applied with respect to proposed changes in human resources (see section I of the present report):

- **Post establishment**. A new post is proposed to be established when additional resources are necessary and when it is not possible to redeploy resources from other offices or otherwise accommodate specific activities from within existing resources.
- **Post reassignment**. An approved post that was intended to cover a certain function is proposed to implement other priority mandated activities unrelated to the original function. While a post reassignment may involve a change of location or office, it does not change the category or level of the post.
- **Post redeployment**. An approved post is proposed to be redeployed to cover comparable or related functions in another office.
- **Post reclassification**. An approved post is proposed to be reclassified (upgraded or downgraded) when the duties and responsibilities of the post have changed substantially.
- **Post abolishment**. An approved post is proposed to be abolished if it is no longer needed to implement the activities for which it was approved or to implement other priority mandated activities within the mission.
- **Post conversion**. Three possible options for post conversion are as follows:
  - Conversion of general temporary assistance positions to posts: approved positions financed under general temporary assistance are proposed for conversion to posts if the functions being performed are of a continuing nature.
  - Conversion of individual contractors or individuals on procurement contracts to national staff posts: taking into account the continuing nature of certain functions, in line with section VIII, paragraph 11, of General Assembly resolution 59/296, individual contractors or individuals on procurement contracts are proposed for conversion to national staff posts.
  - Conversion of international staff posts to national staff posts: approved international staff posts are proposed for conversion to national staff posts.

B. Terminology related to variance analysis

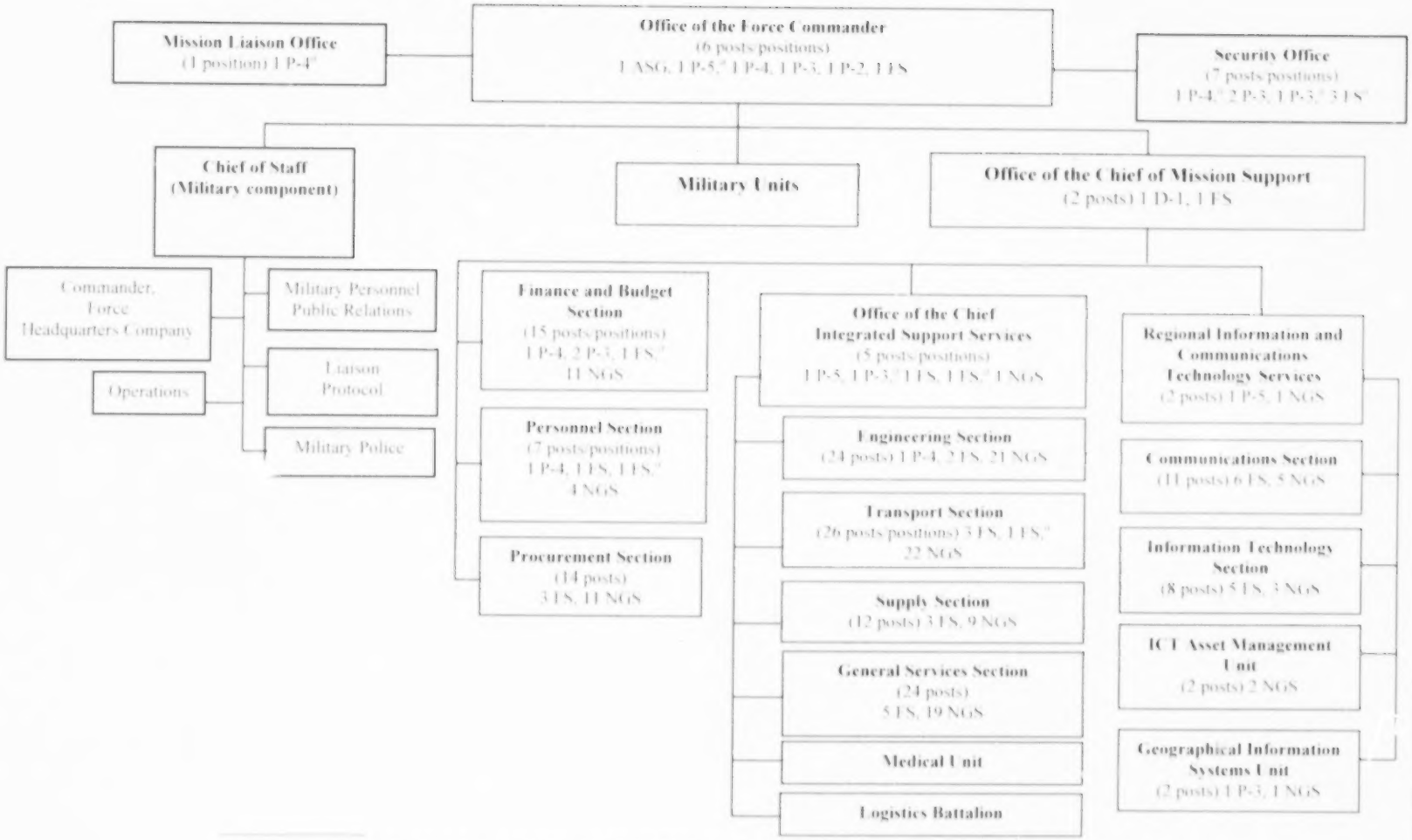
Section III of the present report indicates the single largest contributing factor of each resource variance according to specific standard options encompassed in the four standard categories listed below:

- **Mandate**: variances caused by changes in the scale or scope of the mandate, or changes in the expected accomplishments as driven by the mandate

- **External**: variances caused by parties or situations external to the United Nations
- **Cost parameters**: variances caused by United Nations regulations, rules and policies
- **Management**: variances caused by management actions to achieve planned results more effectively (e.g., by reprioritizing or adding certain outputs) or efficiently (e.g., by taking measures to reduce personnel or operational inputs while maintaining the same level of outputs) and/or from performance-related issues (e.g., by having underestimated the costs or quantities of inputs required to produce a certain level of outputs, or by delayed recruitment)

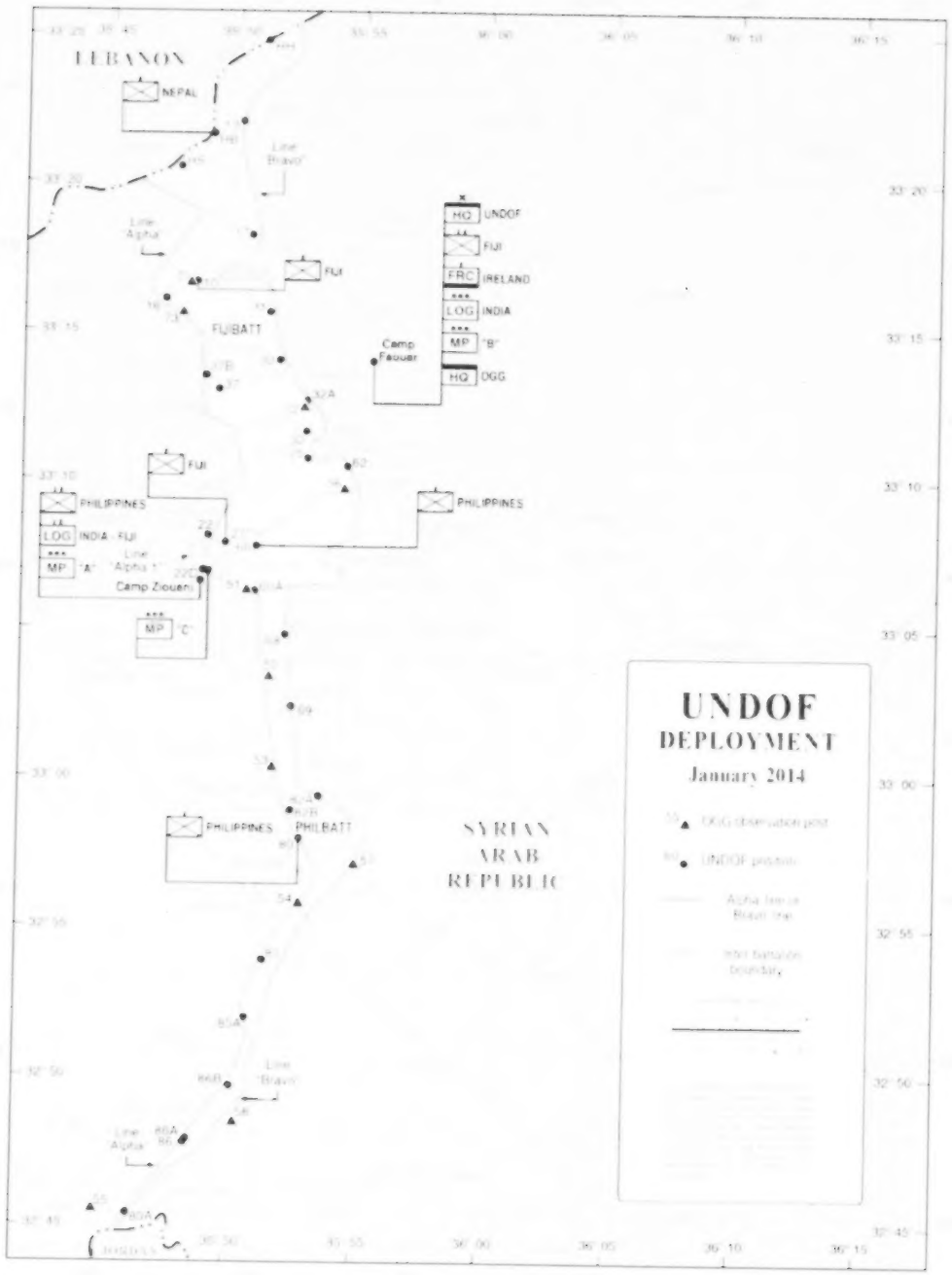
Annex II

Organization chart[a]


Mission Liaison Office
(1 position) 1 P-4[a]
Office of the Force Commander
(6 posts/positions)
1 ASG, 1 P-5,[a] 1 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 P-2, 1 FS
Security Office
(7 posts/positions)
1 P-4,[a] 2 P-3, 1 P-3,[a] 3 FS[a]
Chief of Staff
(Military component)
Military Units
Office of the Chief of Mission Support
(2 posts) 1 D-1, 1 FS
Commander, Force Headquarters Company
Operations
Military Personnel Public Relations
Liaison Protocol
Military Police
Finance and Budget Section
(15 posts/positions)
1 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 FS,[a] 11 NGS
Personnel Section
(7 posts/positions)
1 P-4, 1 FS, 1 FS,[a] 4 NGS
Procurement Section
(14 posts)
3 FS, 11 NGS
Office of the Chief Integrated Support Services
(5 posts/positions)
1 P-5, 1 P-3,[a] 1 FS, 1 FS,[a] 1 NGS
Engineering Section
(24 posts) 1 P-4, 2 FS, 21 NGS
Transport Section
(26 posts/positions) 3 FS, 1 FS,[a] 22 NGS
Supply Section
(12 posts) 3 FS, 9 NGS
General Services Section
(24 posts)
5 FS, 19 NGS
Medical Unit
Logistics Battalion
Regional Information and Communications Technology Services
(2 posts) 1 P-5, 1 NGS
Communications Section
(11 posts) 6 FS, 5 NGS
Information Technology Section
(8 posts) 5 FS, 3 NGS
ICT Asset Management Unit
(2 posts) 2 NGS
Geographical Information Systems Unit
(2 posts) 1 P-3, 1 NGS

Abbreviations: ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; FS, Field Service; NGS, national General Service; ICT, Information and Communications Technology.

[a] To be funded under general temporary assistance.


LEBANON
NEPAL
Line Bravo
Line Alpha
FIJI
HQ UNDOF
FIJI
FRC IRELAND
LOG INDIA
MP "B"
HQ DGG
FIJIBATT
Camp Faouar
FIJI
PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINES
LOG INDIA FIJI
MP "A"
Line "Alpha"
Camp Ziouani
MP "C"
PHILIPPINES
PHILBATT
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC
Line Bravo
Line Alpha
UNDOF
DEPLOYMENT
January 2014
OGG observation post
UNDOF position
Alpha line or Bravo line
Inter-battalion boundary
33° 20
33° 15
33° 10
33° 05
33° 00
32° 55
32° 50
32° 45
35° 45
35° 50
35° 55
36° 00
36° 05
36° 10
36° 15

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Agenda item 35
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-ninth year

Identical letters dated 27 January 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed in December 2013 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

14-22363 (E) 040214 050214

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Annex to the identical letters dated 27 January 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Land violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 December 2013	0930	An Israeli enemy patrol comprising three light military vehicles was seen near Duhayrah town. Ten soldiers stepped out. Two of them crossed the technical fence without crossing the Blue Line. They laid 10 metres of concertina wire along the technical fence at point B18. A member of the patrol photographed the work. The patrol left at 1015 hours.
3 December 2013	2240	An Israeli enemy patrol comprising four Hummer vehicles directed a searchlight for five minutes towards Wadi Sa'sa' and Wadi Atmun. At the same time, a warning whistle was sounded and unintelligible messages were delivered by megaphone. At 2245 hours, the patrol withdrew into occupied territory.
	2330	An Israeli enemy patrol comprising five cars approached the technical fence opposite the Zar'it barracks. A number of soldiers stepped out holding lamps. Unintelligible megaphone messages were heard. One Merkava tank stopped northwest of the Abu Dajaj position. Individuals carrying lamps stepped out and entered the thicket between point *ghayn*-36 and the technical fence without crossing the Blue Line.
	2340	The Israeli enemy patrol launched a flare shell into the thicket between point *ghayn*-36 and the technical fence for one minute. At the same time, a searchlight was directed towards the thicket and Lebanese territory.
6 December 2013	0825	Within occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the Lebanese Army post of Wazzani, an Israeli enemy civil engineering machine approached. It was mounted with a pole bearing a surveillance camera trained on Lebanese territory. The machine did not cross the technical fence, and withdrew into occupied territory on 8 December at 2030 hours.
9 December 2013	1430	An Israeli enemy patrol comprising one Hummer vehicle approached opposite the town of Kafr Killa. Four soldiers stepped out and installed a civil engineering machine mounted with a pole bearing a surveillance camera trained on Lebanese territory. At 1530 hours, the patrol withdrew into occupied territory. At 2050 hours, the patrol returned and retrieved the civil engineering device.
15 December 2013	1815	A sentry at the Lebanese Army position of Ra's al-Naqurah suspected that armed soldiers were present in front of the position, in the direction of the border. The soldiers at the position searched the surroundings without finding anything. At around 1943 hours, a gunfire salvo was heard near the technical fence. The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) subsequently stated that an Israeli enemy soldier had been killed in the surroundings of

Date	Time	Nature of violation
		the Israeli enemy position east of the Dikiyah gate, which is opposite the Ra's al-Naqurah position. At 2200 hours, the Israeli enemy combed a wide area around the technical fence. During that time, there was intermittent and direct light and medium weapons fire towards the Ra's al-Naqurah position and the surrounding area. Helicopters and reconnaissance circled the area, and four flare shells were fired over the position. The gunfire continued until midnight.
16 December 2013	1200	The Israeli enemy conducted maintenance work at the Misgav Am position opposite point TP36 (Udaysah). A crane mounted with a winch was used to move a stabilizer mounted with a satellite dish, which is believed to be used for mobile monitoring and transmission, from one location to another at the military position. The satellite dish was directed towards Lebanese territory opposite. At the same time, an Israeli Army patrol comprising one Humvee vehicle and one pick-up truck took up positions. A 12.7 mm machine gun mounted on the Humvee was trained on Lebanese territory. A number of enemy soldiers spread out around point TP36. One of them took up a combat position on the hill along the technical fence, training his personal weapon on a Lebanese Army patrol that was observing the work from the Lebanese side. The other members of the patrol paid no attention to that aggressive behaviour. At 1230 hours, the enemy Israeli Army finished work and withdrew its machine and personnel into occupied territory.
24 December 2013	0930	The enemy Israeli Army sprayed a petrol-like substance over the trees near the technical fence between points B18 and B19. The smell spread to the homes near Duhayrah town. Several incendiary smoke bombs were launched, causing a large fire that spread to some 60 olive trees over an area of some 45,000 square metres from the thicket. The fire also caused several landmines and cluster bombs to explode in the minefields around the area. Some 16 explosions were heard.
	1330	An Israeli enemy patrol consisting of two Humvee vehicles, two Land Rover vehicles and a Poclain excavator arrived at point TP37 (Udaysah). The excavator got to work along the technical fence, digging a trench 10 metres long, 60 centimetres wide and 1.5 metres deep. It was accompanied by several soldiers, who spread out in the surrounding area. One of the soldiers trained a 12.7 mm machine gun mounted on a Humvee towards Lebanese territory.
26 December 2013	0820	An Israeli enemy patrol comprising two Hummer vehicles approached opposite the Wazzani resort. Seven soldiers stepped out, opened the gate and crossed the technical fence by a distance of some 150 metres, without crossing the withdrawal line. At 0855 hours, they closed the gate and withdrew into occupied Palestinian territory.

Date	Time	Nature of violation
29 December 2013	0740, 0805	Israeli enemy forces fired 32 artillery shells that landed on the outskirts of Rashayya al-Fukhkhar, in the Khuraybah area within Lebanese territory.
	1210	A sniper belonging to the enemy Israeli Army was spotted inside Lebanese territory, behind the earthen berm opposite Wazzani observation post (OP8) of the Lebanese Army (*lam mim* 9). The sniper trained his weapon on the observation post before returning into occupied territory at 1500 hours.
30 December 2013	1100	At point TP37, opposite the town of Udaysah, the Israeli enemy opened the gate and released a dog into the territory on which Lebanon maintains a claim. At 1105 hours, they called the dog back into occupied territory and closed the gate.
	2205	From its position at the Zar'it barracks, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for one minute towards the main road of Tarbikha.
31 December 2013	0020	Israeli enemy forces opposite the town of Udaysah, at point TP37, opened the gate and brought through it a device consisting of a radar and a four-metre pole mounted with a Robot camera. They installed the device some three metres inside the area to which Lebanon maintains a claim. At 0810 hours, a patrol comprising six foot soldiers, two Hummer vehicles and two Land Rover vehicles arrived in the area. The soldiers in one of the vehicles trained their guns on Lebanese territory.
	0820	Inside occupied Palestinian territory, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising two Hummer vehicles and one Land Rover moved from point *shin*-26, Misgav Am, to point *shin*-27, East Udaysah 1. Six soldiers stepped out and patrolled on foot, proceeding some 500 metres towards point *shin*-28, East Udaysah 2. They then returned, took up positions near point *shin*-27 and trained the weapon mounted on a Hummer vehicle towards the Udaysah checkpoint belonging to the Ninth Brigade. At 1000 hours, the patrol withdrew to point *shin*-26.
	0900	A Merkava tank moved from point *ghayn*-51, Biranit, and positioned itself at point *ghayn*-52, the Rumaysh gate. At 1120 hours, it moved to point *ghayn*-56, Khallat al-Budiyah 1, travelling along the earthen road between the technical fence and the Blue Line before positioning itself behind the earthen berm. At 1300 hours, it travelled 300 metres along the earthen road, returned and again positioned itself behind the berm.
	1300	Opposite the town of Rumaysh, in Wadi Qatmun, two Merkava tanks crossed the technical fence, short of the Blue Line near point *ghayn*-56. A tank positioned itself at point B39, then followed the second tank along the earthen road towards point B37, which is used for concealment.
	1400-1530	A Merkava tank moved from point *ghayn*-56, Khallat al-Budiyah 1, along the earthen road between the technical fence and the Blue Line as far as Wadi Qatmun, where it positioned itself. At the same time, a second tank travelled from inside occupied Palestinian territory to point *ghayn*-52, the Rumaysh gate, where it positioned itself. It then moved forwards and

Date	Time	Nature of violation
		backwards over some 10 metres, raising a cloud of thick white smoke, before returning to its position and training its cannon on Lebanese Army observation post *lam mim* 5 for around one minute.
	1820	From point B37, Wadi Qatmun, a Merkava tank moved to a point some 30 metres from the Blue Line, where it directed a searchlight for five minutes towards the Lebanese Army position and Lebanese territory.

Sea violations

Date	Time	Nature of violation
23 December 2013	1800	From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters in the region of the line of buoys for two seconds.

Air violations

Date	Time	Nature of violation
1 December 2013	0500	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0950 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1035	Six Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Rumaylah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1130 hours over Naqurah.
2 December 2013	0900	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1045 hours over Naqurah.
	1445	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 0500 hours on 3 December over Rumaysh.
	1750	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 0630 hours on 3 December over Rumaysh.
6 December 2013	0940	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1215 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
9 December 2013	0650	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and the South before leaving at 1100 hours over Rumaysh.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
10 December 2013	0820	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1010 hours over Rumaysh.
15 December 2013	1205	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1340 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2225	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 0040 hours on 16 December over Naqurah.
16 December 2013	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and the South before leaving at 2115 hours over Naqurah.
	0930	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. They circled over the South, the Western Bekaa and the Shuf before leaving at 1025 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	0940	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over the South, the Western Bekaa and the Shuf before leaving at 1025 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	0955	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1705 hours over Naqurah.
	1020	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the Shab'a Farms and heading north. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1130 hours over Naqurah.
	1155	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 2250 hours over Naqurah.
17 December 2013	0605	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Baalbek and Riyaq before leaving at 1220 hours over Naqurah.
	0945	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Shikka. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1050 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1125	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Baalbek Riyaq, Hirmil and Al-Arz before leaving at 1730 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
18 December 2013	0610	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1020 hours over Rumaysh.

Date	Time	Nature of violation
	1820	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and the South before leaving at 2300 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
19 December 2013	0800	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 2105 hours over Rumaysh.
	0945	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1830 hours over Naqurah.
20 December 2013	0540	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Baalbek and Riyaq and before leaving at 1750 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0600	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1525 hours over Kafr Killa.
21 December 2013	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1455 hours over Naqurah.
	0705	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1615 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1530	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1850 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
22 December 2013	0520	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South, Beirut and its suburbs, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1930 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0500	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South, Beirut and its suburbs, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 2245 hours over Kafr Killa.
23 December 2013	1030	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1950 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1042	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1240 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1230	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 2015 hours over Naqurah.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
24 December 2013	0640	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1010 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0655	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1430 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2020	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 2155 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2200	Enemy helicopters circled over the occupied Shab'a Farms.
25 December 2013	0615	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 2130 hours over Rumaysh.
	1050	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Iqlim al-Kharrub and the South before leaving at 1515 hours over Kafr Killa.
26 December 2013	1730	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 0025 hours on 27 December over Rumaysh.
27 December 2013	0815	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1730 hours over Naqurah.
	0900	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Baalbek, Hirmil and the South before leaving at 1445 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0905	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1100 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
30 December 2013	1530	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1700 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.